FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance. Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00. Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half-square (eight lines) $1 for the first and 50 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Spring Hill Academy.

MISS E. J. CRAWFORD opened a school at Spring Hill, Robeson county, in July last, which is now continued at the following rates of tuition, viz: English branches $10 to $15 per session. Soldiers' children taught at half price, when able to pay that, but if unable to pay, they are taught gratis.

Oct. 1, 1863. 69*3tpd

Pay your Confederate Tax.

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Listed Taxes:
At Black Jack, on Monday 26th of October next.
At Steele's, on Tuesday 27th.
At Mineral Spring, on Wednesday 28th.
At Beaver Dam, on Thursday 29th.
At Rockingham, on Friday 30th.
At McGee's, on Saturday 31st.
At Laurel Hill, on Monday 2d November.
At Stewartsville, on Tuesday 3d.
At Williamson's, on Wednesday 4th.

All persons owing Tax are notified that the above Taxes must be paid within the time limited by law, or the penalties will be enforced without regard to persons or property.

At the same time the Assessors will attend for the purpose of assessing the Taxes in kind on the matured crops and on gross amount sales for the quarter ending 1st Oct. 1863.

L. W. McLAURIN,
District Tax Collector for Richmond.

Sept. 23, 1863. 69*3tpd

PUBLICATIONS
BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

MYRTLE Leaves, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, now in press. Second edition—a book peculiarly adapted to the times—suited alike to the soldiers in camp and those at home. Price $1 50.

MORVEN AND LINDA.—A tale of a soldier's faithful love—an extract from Myrtle Leaves—a pretty poem, now ready. Price per hundred, $10 00.

HESPER AND OTHER POEMS, by Theo. H. Hill. Second edition. "It sparkles on every page with bright gems of thought and expression."—*Church Intelligencer*.
"This is true, genuine poetry."—*Salisbury Banner*.
Price $1 00.

THE EMEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, revised from Webster and adapted to Southern Schools, now ready. Price $1 00.

THE DIXIE PRIMER. Second edition. A popular book for the children. Price per hundred, $10 00.

THE DIXIE READER will soon be ready. Price 50 cents.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—in press now. Send in your orders. Price $1 50.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, is designed to precede English Grammar, and contains a number of pleasant writing exercises for the student. A valuable text-book. Price 75 cts.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the kind yet published. Price 50 cts.

Miscellaneous Books on hand for sale.

CATECHISM FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. Price per doz., $2 50.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BELL. A collection of Hymns for Sabbath Schools—has been long and favorably known. Price per doz., $3 60.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Price $3 00.
THE STEP-SISTER. Price $1 50.
DARRELL MARKHAM. Price $2 00.
TANNHAUSER, or THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS, a splendid poem. Price $2 50.

RAIDS AND ROMANCE OF MORGAN AND HIS MEN. True and exciting. Price $3 50.

Just received, a large lot of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS.

Also, a few copies of FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR. Also, a variety of STERLING & CAMPBELL'S Publications, Spellers, Readers, &c.

WARREN'S SURGERY, a splendid work for Physicians at home or in camp. It is gotten up in neat style and is well written. Price $5 00.

Also, a few copies of the popular new Novel: NO NAME, by Wilkie Collins.

AURORA FLOYD can also be had by early application.

ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN is not quite exhausted; send in your orders.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for Common Schools, revised and corrected, can be had regularly. This is purely a Southern Grammar, and no better work of the kind has been published.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. WHEELER'S CAVALRY TACTICS, Periodicals, Papers, and the Modern Literature of the South generally. Also School Books of the old and new publications, here and elsewhere kept for sale.

The usual deductions made to the trade. Send in your orders and you shall have attention.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE LOT of the very best Envelopes, Paper, &c. Also, A VARIETY of Miscellaneous Books, comprising Histories, Biographies, Travels, School Books, and Poetical Works.

Also, A QUANTITY of New Southern Music.

Also, Portraits of Stonewall Jackson. Price when sent by Mail $1 00.

All orders promptly attended to.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 1. 60*tf

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.
Sarah Gibson vs. Hiram Gibson and others.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nelson Gibson, Hiram Gibson and Pleasant Gibson, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1863.

55*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863.
John W. Lea and others vs. Rodrick C. Lea and others.
Petition to divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rodrick C. Lea is a non-resident of the State: on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, informing him of the filing of this petition and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d of November next, and answer, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court at Office in Pittsboro', 2d Monday of August, 1863.

68*6t] R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

Caution to Bankers, Brokers and Others.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the OLD ISSUE of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all mutilated or that have been pasted.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "GREENSBORO," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N C NOT SO SIGNED and *printed are* OLD ISSUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been *redeemed and cancelled*.

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUE of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further *mutilated* or *pasted*.

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled, and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro', N C., 22d Sept. 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
W. A CALDWELL, Secretary. 67*3m

W. MacINTYRE
HAS RECEIVED

360 GROSS BLACK and PLATED HOOKS and EYES;
955 Boxes Metal Hair Pins;
400 Boxes Black Pins;
25 Reams Ruled Letter Paper;
16 Reams Ruled Post Paper.

Oct. 5, 1863. 69*5w

LOST,

IN the town of Fayetteville, or on the road down by Terebinth, on Monday evening the 28th inst., a BUCK-SKIN PURSE, containing some three or more Dollars in Silver, two Bank Notes on the Wilmington Bank, one six and the other eight Dollars, and a parcel of Confederate money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the Purse and contents with Mr. J. W. Lett in Fayetteville, or B. Culbreth at Terebinth, or to myself.

WM. S. MELVIN.

White Oak, Bladen Co., N. C., Sept. 29. 69-2tpd

Headquarters Co. I, 31st Reg't, N. C. T.,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 21, 1863.

Take Up The Deserters.

THE usual reward of $30 each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the following named enlisted men, who deserted their company at different times since the 12th July, 1863: David W. Johnson, William Spence, John Messer. The two last named I understand are now at their homes in Harnett county, N. C., under pretence of having furloughs.

W. A. DEWAR,
1st Lieut Comd'g Co. I, 31st N. C. T.

69-*3t

NOTICE.

ALL enlisted men belonging to Company (D,) 41st N. C. Troops, (3d cavalry,) are ordered to report at camp *without delay*, or they will be published and treated as deserters.

T. JEFF. BROOKS, Capt.,
Com'g Co. D, 41st N. C. T., (3d cavalry.)

Camp near Ivor, Va., Sept. 28, 1863. 69*3t

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County according to law, on the estate of Mary McArthur, deceased, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale on Tuesday the 27th day of October, 1863, one valuable negro man and one bed and bedstead belonging to the estate. Sale to be at Harnett Court House, N. C., when and where the terms will be made known.

DUNCAN McARTHUR, Adm'r.

69 3t*pd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.
John McInnis, Adm'r of Peter Levingston, dec'd, *vs.* the Heirs-at-Law of Peter Levingston.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh G. Levingston and Duncan J. Levingston, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August A. D. 1863.

68*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.
Daniel Watson, Adm'r of Jennett Watson, dec'd, *vs.* Murdoch McKenzie, Nancy McKenzie, Arch'd Watson, John H. Watson, Alex. M. Watson, Jas. S. Watson, Nathaniel S. Watson, Brisallah M. Watson, John McKenzie, John Wilkinson and wife Margaret.
Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McKenzie, John Wilkinson and wife Margaret, John H. Watson, Alex. M. Watson and Jas. S. Watson, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August A. D. 1863.

68*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.
Neill McDugald, James J. McDugald, Exr's, vs. Henry Magnee.
Original Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Henry Magnee, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the property levied upon be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's Attachment.

Witness, John W. Baker, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D., 1862.

69*6tpd] JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.
Malcom Nicholson and others vs. Murdoch D. Nicholson and others
Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, M. D. Nicholson, Alex. Nicholson, Neill Matthews and wife Margaret, Calvin Odom and wife Mary, Christian Buie and Catharine White, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard pro confesso as to them and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Alex. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July, 1863. Issued 25th Sept. 1863.

67*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

CONFEDERATE SOCIETIES.—Some three weeks ago we published the scheme of "Confederate Societies," first started at Enterprise, Mississippi, and have been looking with some anxiety for a response from this State to the plan or something like it. Will there be no response? If there is to be any, it were well that it come quickly, for the evils of extortion are growing with prodigious rapidity, and a winter is approaching in which there will be terrible suffering unless something is done to mitigate its horrors. Food and clothing must be had, but the prices of food and clothing put them utterly beyond the ability of the poor and even of many of the laboring classes to purchase. The streams of common charity, too, seem to dry up as there is more and more need for them. What is to be done for the poor? And what is to be done for the Confederacy, if prices go upward as they have done lately? When winter was approaching twelve months ago, everything was considered enormously high, but prices have since gone up from one hundred to five hundred per cent, and are still going up.

The objects of the "Confederate Societies" are to raise the value of Confederate money and to lower the prices of food and clothing. Both are objects of incalculable importance to the Confederacy and the people, and the accomplishment of both or of either would have a great effect upon the success of the cause in which we are engaged, as well as upon the morals and happiness of the people. Our soldiers are doing their part fully towards independence. The Confederacy is only embarrassed by the depreciation of its currency and the extortionate prices demanded for everything it has to buy; and the latter is more a cause of the former than the reverse. People would do well to moderate their views of money making, for otherwise the rebound will deprive them of even reasonable profits. Already is it proposed to reduce all profits of business of every kind, mercantile, mechanical and manufacturing, to a mere sufficiency for subsistence, excluding all idea of accumulation. This is unreasonable and utterly impracticable, but the idea is the natural effect of extortion. One extreme begets its opposite. There is a natural impatience and disgust at the grab-all system, and so it manifests itself in the demand that every one shall give up all. Both are unreasonable. What is wanted is a medium in which honest toil in any vocation will be sufficiently rewarded, without enormous accumulations, which are as hurtful to the possessor as to the country.

It strikes us that the people of some of the counties of Virginia, including five of the largest and wealthiest, have approached the true standard. Among them the county of Augusta adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Augusta county, will promptly deliver to the Government the tenth of our produce, as required by law.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sell to the Government and families of soldiers and other consumers all our surplus products at the prices established by Government, and we further pledge ourselves when any citizen refuses to sell his surplus at Government prices, to report him to the Government Agent, that his surplus may be impressed.

Resolved, That we will discountenance the sale of anything to speculators, and will not, under any circumstances, sell our surplus grain to distillers.

Resolved, That we will discourage in every way we can the desertion of our soldiers, and extend all the facilities in our power to the authorities in the speedy arrest and restitution to their commands.

Resolved, That the people of Augusta county have perfect confidence in the ability and determination of our Government and people to pay the debt of the Confederacy, whatever it may be, incurred in the holy cause of Liberty and Independence, and they will, therefore, invest all they can, and induce others to invest in the purchase of Confederate bonds from the Government.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the brightening prospect before us of our ability to defend ourselves, and that we appeal to our people to let no momentary reverse chill their patriotism, but do all in their power to encourage our Government in prosecuting the war.

Resolved, That we feel our indebtedness to the invaluable aid we have derived from our mothers, wives and daughters during the war, and we have a guarantee for the future in their indomitable zeal, by a retrospect of the past, and hereby extend to them our cordial thanks for gracing this meeting with their presence.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to circulate these resolutions in the several Magisterial Districts of this county, and obtain to them the signatures of the people.

The resolutions of Montgomery county, Va., are of a kindred nature, as follows:—

Resolved, 1st. That we pledge ourselves promptly to gather in and turn over our tax in kind; that in addition thereto we will set aside one other tenth to be sold to the county of Montgomery for the benefit of the families of the soldiers or to the Government at prices to be denominated in a schedule hereto annexed, taking payment therefor in county bonds, or investing the proceeds in bonds of the Confederacy, and that the balance of our surplus produce shall be sold at prices to be fixed by the commissaries for the State, either to the Government or to consumers, and that we will invest the proceeds, as far as practicable, in bonds of the Confederacy.

2d. That we, the professional men, merchants and mechanics, will, on our part, contribute all in our power, out of the proceeds of our labor, to the support of the families of the soldiers in articles of prime necessity, at prices fixed by the government or to be found by the committee appointed under these resolutions.

3d. That we will not, under any circumstances, sell to speculators, or encourage speculation in the productions of the country.

4th. That we regard it to be the duty of all good citizens to sustain the credit of the government, and we will look upon him as a public enemy who directly or indirectly seeks to depreciate the currency.

5th. That we will cordially sustain the Legislature now in session, in any effort which it may make for the organization of the militia for defence, and to a man we pledge ourselves to respond to any call which may be made upon us, and we look upon any who may fail or refuse to respond to such a call, as wanting in patriotism if not actually disloyal.

6th. That the Legislature of Virginia be requested to adopt some stringent legislation immediately for the punishment of those who harbor and maintain deserters, and for those who seek to throw discredit upon the cause by disloyal conduct or disloyal speech.

7th. That the crime of desertion from the army should be arrested by the people of the country, and we pledge ourselves as citizens and organizations to co-operate with the Confederate authorities in arresting and returning to duty those who have deserted their country's standard in the hour of need.

8th. That believing as we do that many who have deserted have been led to such a course by the evil influence of friends at home, we call upon all such to return to duty, and we pledge ourselves to those who may come in and report for duty to use all exertions to relieve them from punishment.

9th. That we pledge ourselves to contribute of our substance for the support of the families of the gallant soldiery who have so long breasted the storm of battle and stood like a wall of fire between us and the foe.

10th. That under no circumstances will we consent to the reconstruction of the Union.

11th. That a committee of five be appointed to carry out these resolutions.

The people of Mobile, Ala., have also followed in this good work, having formed an Association for the following purposes:—

1st. To place Confederate notes and bonds on a par with the non-specie paying bank notes of the country.

2d. To put down the traffic in gold, silver and bank notes.

3d. To reduce the high and exorbitant prices in produce of every kind; such as merchandize of every kind, manufactures of every kind, transportation of every kind, rents and commissions. To endeavor to have removed the impediments in transportation, and the petty seizures of provisions in transit. To sustain the Government, and to aid the necessitous wives and children of the soldiers until an honorable peace has been obtained.

These are determinations worthy of a wise and patriotic people, who would help their country and their fellow men in this time of need. In truth they could in no way do themselves more good, or earn for themselves more enduring satisfaction and honor.

Will not North Carolina, which has been so far behind no State in all efforts to secure the independence of the Confederacy and ameliorate the condition of the suffering soldiers and their families, follow the noble example set by Mississippi, Virginia and Alabama?

IMPRESSMENTS.—There is no more delicate operation of the government than that of impressing private property. It is necessarily an odious resort. People can stand taxes, however high, without much murmuring, for they are intended to fall in equal proportions upon all who have property to be taxed. But impressments are partial, and are rarely governed by any consideration of their hardship to the individual upon whom the government, or rather its officer, summarily places his hand. There should be great wisdom, consideration, and as far as possible kindness, in conducting the system, and nothing but absolute necessity should induce a resort to it. We exceedingly doubt the policy, the justice or the necessity for some of the instances of impressment which we have heard of in this town. For instance: recently 58 lbs. of Leather was taken from a store, all it contained—rather a small operation, we think—and the owner allowed $3 a pound for it. He had just paid $5 for it. Loss $116. Again: A few days ago a few pieces of bacon were seized in a cart in which it was brought to town to sell. This was not calculated to produce much sympathy for the owner, who was doubtless intent upon getting the highest market price, $2 and upwards; but its effect has been to keep others from bringing bacon to market, lest they too should suffer a like loss. We learn that one farmer who was actually on his way here with his wagon, met the market carts on their return home that evening, learned what had occurred, stopped his wagon, rode into town to satisfy himself that it was true, and then turned his wagon home again. And so, provisions being prevented from coming to town, up goes bacon again, for people who have the means will eat, and people who have meat generally desire to get as much for it as any one will give. Still again: On Tuesday last the Flour Warehouse was a second time visited and all the flour it contained impressed, say some 200 barrels, about enough for a week's consumption in these times, or three or four days in times of low prices. The town being left without a barrel of flour to sell, of course up will go the price of that article too. It may possibly be all necessary, and the operation may possibly be judiciously performed, but we can't exactly see the thing in that light.

LABOR ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.—We are requested to call attention to inequalities in the demands upon slave owners for laborers to work on the fortifications at this place and Wilmington. Some have to furnish more than their proportion, whilst others are not required to furnish any at all. It seems to us that the people of each county should arrange that matter among themselves.

SORRY TO HEAR IT.—The country will regret to see that Gen. Bragg has deemed it proper to place under arrest three of his prominent Generals, Polk, Hindman and Forrest. This is an evidence of ill feeling, we fear, that will do much harm to the cause in Bragg's army. Of the causes, no information is given except as to Gen. Polk, and that is, the incredible charge that he failed to advance as soon as ordered during the late battle. We will not prejudge the case of any of them, but trust that they will come out of the investigation with flying colors.

VALLANDIGHAM TO BE BEATEN.—The New York World says that "enough of Rosecranz's army was detached and sent into Ohio to electioneer and vote against Vallandigham, to have insured a victory over Bragg had they remained in the field and participated in the "Chickamauga fight." Rosecranz's reinforcements will be drawn from all quarters till the election in Ohio is over, in spite of the increased distance, time, expense and peril."

500 DESERTERS CAUGHT.—We learn by a letter from Wilkesborough, that up to the 3d inst., Gen. Hoke had sent off to camp upwards of 500 deserters and recusant conscripts. Many had come in voluntarily.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.—We have received from Mrs. Alex. Purcell of Robeson county, a bottle of delicious Sugar Cane Sirup, equal to any thing of the kind that we have tasted. It is gratifying to know that in all parts of the State the people are thus making themselves independent of foreign nations and of the blockade. Our country can produce almost everything needed by man, and it only requires necessity to develop our resources.

A friend from Anson requests us to suggest to people living in the region of cypress swamps to make barrels for the Sirup, as the oak of their region will not serve the purpose.

THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A business letter the Editors from Randolph county says:—

"I think Mr. Ashe will be re-elected by an increased majority from this the 7th Congressional District."

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated WILKESBORO', Sept. 29.

Judge Bailey is now holding Court here. His charge to the Grand Jury yesterday was admirable. He referred to the fact that he believed, upon authority, that, were it not for the great number of deserters from the Confederate army, conscripts between 40 and 45 would not have been called out, and that it is the interest as well as duty of all good citizens to return deserters to their posts, to the end that the Government may not be compelled to extend still further the conscript ages.

Mr. Gaither, candidate for Congress, addressed the people here to-day. In the main, I was greatly pleased with his positions as expressed. He had voted against the conscript act, believing the old method of making requisitions upon the sovereign States to be the proper one; but the conscript act was the law of the land and *must* be obeyed—the power of the Confederate and State governments would be used for its enforcement; hence the inutility of resisting it, not to mention the want of patriotism that would thereby be exhibited. He had voted against the tithing law, but the tithing law was also the law of the land and *must* be obeyed. It was also to the interest of all to obey this law promptly, else 50 per cent. more than valuation of the tithes would be collected by execution. He spurned the idea that the President had been privy to the impressment of arms of citizens of N. C, proposed some time ago; it was the work of an understrapper. His language was eloquent and most forcible when he pointed out the absurdity of supposing that N. C. could get back into the old Union by means of peace meetings; but, admitting, for the sake of argument, that she could, he showed also the absurdity of supposing that her condition would be bettered; for the N. C. army would in that case be thrown into Lincoln's army, which no man supposed it would consent to, and a large number of those at home would die rather than go back, the result of all which would be a civil war more horrible than any recorded in history. He referred to the fact that the President was the only individual in all the Confederacy who could negotiate a peace—the people of the Confederacy want only such a peace as brings independence. He scouted the idea that any department of our government desired, or entertained the idea of, a monarchy.

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN, Sept. 28.—Rosecranz has not evacuated Chattanooga, nor is there any reason to believe that he has any such intention. The river at the town is in the form of the letter "S," in the northern curve of which, but on the southside of the river, the Federal army is encamped. A heavy battery has been planted on the tongue of land on the north side, and on that part of the curve which sweeps around to the south. This position gives them an enfilading and oblique fire upon an attacking column moving against their front, which is also defended by three lines of breastworks running from one curve of the river to the other. These lines form a semi-circle in front and are the complement to the bend of the river in the rear.

Within the circle thus formed by the river in the rear and the lines of entrenchments in front, there are a number of hills or elevations which are crowned by formidable earthworks and batteries. Some of these defences were erected by Gen. Bragg, but they have been greatly strengthened and multiplied by Gen. Roscecranz since the battle. There is a star-shaped fort of large extent in front of the railway depot, and near the curve of the second line of breastworks. Eight hundred or a thousand yards to the right of this, on the line of the East Tennessee railroad, is another work of equal dimensions, but different in form. This seems to be a redan. Back of these two works, on an eminence near the river, and between them, is a strong redoubt. On the high hill behind the town are other batteries admirably located. Indeed, the entire curve of the Tennessee occupied by the enemy is covered with a network of forts, breastworks, masked batteries, and rifle-pits. Many of them can be seen distinctly from Lookout Mountain, whilst only portions of others can be detected among the trees and behind the hills. When viewed from our picket lines in front, as I saw them this morning, they look formidable enough.

Can the stronghold be taken by a direct assault? Were Vicksburg and Fort Wagner thus taken? Strong as the position is already, Rosecranz shows no disposition to relax his efforts to render it really and absolutely impregnable. Day and night his engineers are at work. Possibly the place could have been carried by storm, though not without heavy loss, had we pressed forward from the victorious field of Chickamauga. If any mistake has been committed it was in not making the effort at that time. It is too late now, I fear. It may be only two alternatives are left us—either to dig up to the place as the enemy did at Vicksburg and Fort Wagner, or to manœuvre him out of it. To do the former will requre time and labor; to do the latter will be difficult and hazardous, as will be apparent to the most casual observer of the map of Tennessee.

Reinforcements have reached Rosecranz since the battle, and others are expected. * * * It is believed that 10,000 will cover our loss in killed, wounded and missing, and that 20,000 will cover the enemy's including 7,000 prisoners, of whom 5,000 were well men, taken in battle. It is not probable that our killed will exceed 1000; of the remaining 9000, it is not believed that more than 2000, if so many, were severely wounded, all the rest receiving slight wounds.—*Cor. Rich. Dis.*

FOREIGN OPINION.

From the London Times, September 7.

But, though faint hearts in the South may despair, they are not likely to pardon the invaders who have forced them to humiliation. Every victory that the North exults over deepens and extends the hatred which they have created in the Southern people. Fort Sumter destroyed, and the favorite city of the South bombarded and ruined, are not spectacles which will win back the revolted States into the Union. Every captured city will absorb a Northern army, and every Northern army of occupation will be a constant source of renewed hatred and enmity to the "yankees." The Federals may go on in their career of conquest, and the cities of the Southern coast may fall into their hands one by one; but every victory adds fuel to the original flame of secession. When two nations go to war upon some definite ground of quarrel the battles and sieges are fair trials of strength; the side which finds itself the weakest may consent to a compromise, and the two nations, which have no further disagreement, may unite again in honorable friendship. But when a nation like the South is fighting for bare existence, all terms of submission are impossible. The invader may cut deep into the country, but the soul of the national life escapes his sword, and his cruelties only quicken the pulse of the heart of independence. The Federals may gain point after point, but they cannot conquer the hatred which they have raised and inflamed themselves. Not the least hopeless feature of the struggle, too, is the furious passion for war which it seems to be rousing in the Northern mind. The insatiate rage of conquest grows by what it feeds upon, and every capture of a city or defeat of an army only rouses an appetite for further destruction and fresh victories. So long as the Federals can fight and get the means of fighting, so long they will be willing and eager to fight, and, beyond question, so long they will have to fight.

YANKEE FINANCES.

While England looks with apparent indifference on the progress of *political* events, she is looking with a single eye, and gloating with deep joy, on the approaching financial ruin of the United States. Herein, we sympathize cordially with that amiable power; the sooner Mr. Chase's vast structure of paper credit collapses, the better for all parties. The London Times thus states the main fact:

"The extent to which the California tide has been turned from New York to England appears to have realized anticipations. In the first seven months of 1861 the receipts at N. York from Panama were £3,835,000, and this year in the same period they have been only £1,600,000, although the production in California and the shipments thence have considerably improved. On the other hand, the amount sent to England has advanced from about £250,000 in the first seven months of 1861 to about £3,600,000."

In another of its "City articles" the same paper thus enlarges on the cheering prospect:

"The great facts remain that this demand for gold for transmission abroad has been uninterrupted, that it will steadily increase, that the country is consequently being drained of its metalic wealth, and that the final convulsion will come either from the public suddenly being awakened to the actual state of the case, and resorting to hoarding or at a later period from the announcement to the foreign merchants that there is no more specie to be had. So long as the expenditure of the country is in excess of its annual production, the march in this direction is inevitable. Nothing can avert it, although many circumstances may delay it, and there can be no question that Mr. Chase has shown singular adroitness in the latter process. Of course, to any person of financial experience, even at New York, the end must be perfectly plain; but Mr. Chase has stifled the warning that these persons would by their operations otherwise give, by causing a prohibition to be enacted against buying or selling gold for delivery at a future day. * * If it were possible to ascertain the amount of specie that existed in the country at the commencement of the drain, the period of disillusion might be fixed with almost mathematical precision. This being impossible, all that the commercial world can do is *to wait and watch*. One thing is important to be remembered—namely, that all the triumphs the North may gain can but make its financial affairs worse."

A Heavy Swindle.—About the 18th ult., a man who registered himself as Livingston, arrived at the Spotswood Hotel, accompanied by several females, whom he said were his sisters. He represented himself as a member of the firm of J. J. North & Co., well known brokers and exchange dealers in Savannah, Georgia. After passing several days at the Hotel, and maturing his plans, he made the acquaintance of R. H. Maury & Co., from whom he finally obtained a large amount of gold, giving them in exchange his draft on the firm at Savannah. He subsequently called on C. W. Purcell & Co., and made a similar negotiation, though for a smaller amount, and also upon Sheppard & Allen and Wm. B. Isaacs, from each of whom he obtained considerable amounts of specie, at the market price, giving them drafts in exchange.

The drafts were duly forwarded to Savannah, and Mr. Livingston and his family left the city for parts unknown, taking their departure on the 29th or 30th ult. On Sunday, the brokers were informed that the drafts had been protested, and upon investigation, they ascertained that they had been *victimised* to the aggregate amount of $150,000. Livingston, it is supposed, sailed from Wilmington in the last steamer.—*R. Whig.*

Literary Board.—This Board met in this city on Friday last. The Board appropriated $125,000 for the Fall distribution for Common Schools. R. H. Battle, Jr., Esq. was elected Treasurer of the Board and his salary fixed for the year at $1600.—*N. C. Advocate.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., Sept. 28, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Your paper is a favorite among the North Carolina troops of this command, and is everywhere esteemed the best exponent of opinion in the good old State, no less than the ablest friend of justice and the firmest champion of Southern independence. Therefore we have often had occasion to regret that we very seldom find any thing in your columns in the shape of correspondence from this army; and because of this, until an abler pen than mine can be found to assume the duties of a correspondent, my services—feeble I know them to be—are volunteered with a hope that some better qualified writer will soon come forward and accept the responsibility of the position.

For the last two weeks the 2d and 3d corps of this army have been in position that the attempted advance of the Federal army under Gen. Meade might be checked, and the invader's legions be overthrown once more in their desire to capture the seat of government of our young and proud Confederacy. And you may feel assured that when the battle is offered by the yankee commander, it will be accepted by our noble Lee, who will win another glorious victory to be recorded by the side of Bragg's last grand achievement at Chickamauga. The army of Northern Virginia is determined that it will yield the palm of superiority to no force of equal strength, whether it be our own victorious legions in the West or the "greatest army on the Planet" of the yankees; and animated with a spirit of generous emulation, wonders will be worked by it on "the next great battle field of Virginia." With such a genius as that of Lee to direct, and with such Field Marshals as Ewell, A. P. Hill, Early and Wilcox, no defeat can await it, and nothing but a decisive victory worthy of its effort.

The chances of an early engagement are regarded now by nearly every one as extremely doubtful, and I venture to predict that the disaster which has befallen the army of Gen. Rosecranz will serve as a silent but eloquent warning to his colleague in the East.

Our old Division Commander—Gen. D. H. Hill—seems to have taken a very active part in the late fight, and no doubt the success which attended our arms was owing in no little degree to his stubborn courage and invincible zeal. With all his rudeness of manner, and coarseness of wit, he is one of the best officers of the army; and the secret of his worth is that he knows no fear, and will fight forever against any odds.

May we hear more glad tidings from Bragg, from Charleston, from everywhere, that we may soon gain an honorable Peace, based upon eternal separation from the North! Believe me, gentlemen, yours very truly,

HORNET.

The Victory at Sabine Pass.—We subjoin the first paragraph of Gen. Magruder's order announcing the success at Sabine Pass. The order is dated at Houston, Texas, Sept. 9th:

1. The Major General commanding has the satisfaction of announcing to the army a brilliant victory, won by the little garrison of Sabine Pass, against the fleet of the enemy. Attacked by five gunboats, the Fort, mounting but three guns of small calibre and manned by the Davis Guards, Lieut. R. M. Dawling, assisted by Lieut. Smith, of the Engineers, supported by about 200 men, the whole under command of Capt. F. H. Odlum, steadily resisted their fire, and at last forced the surrender of the two gunboats, Clifton and Sachem, badly crippling another, which, with the others, escaped over the bar. The result of this gallant achievement is the capture of two fine gunboats, fifteen heavy guns, over two hundred prisoners, among them the Commodore of the fleet, and over fifty of the enemy killed and wounded, while not a man was lost on our side, or a gun injured.

Mosby Again.—The gallant Mosby last week, with 14 men, penetrated the enemy's country, near Alexandria, and burned a bridge over a small creek on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The same night he captured Col. Dulaney, of "Gov." Pierpont's staff, together with several other prominent Union men. In this capture Mosby was assisted by young Dulaney, a son of the Union Colonel. All of them reached Orange C. H. yesterday.—*Richmond Whig, 7th.*

Trans-Mississippi.—We have most encouraging accounts of the condition of our armies in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The people have recovered from the disheartening effects of the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and bend all their energies to the support of our Generals. Old men sixty years of age become privates in the ranks, and every boy in Texas able to bear a musket is a drilled soldier. The people of Texas do not believe the whole power of the Federal Government could accomplish the overthrow of Confederate authority west of the Mississippi.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Promotions.—Col. James B. Gordon, of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, has been promoted to Brigadier General. In consequence, Thomas Ruffin will be Colonel of the 1st Cavalry and Rufus Barringer Lieutenant Colonel.

Arrival of Deserters.—A squad of 62 deserters arrived from Camp Vance, under guard, on Monday. Of the 62 brought down 36 of them were from Virginia and 2 from Georgia.—*Raleigh Progress.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Knoxville, Tenn., June last, Alex'r Gregg, of Co. D, 58th Reg't, from Watauga county.

On David's Island, N. Y., on the 7th of September, 1863, 2d Lieut. Marion J. Woodall, of Wake county, N. C., belonging to Co. D, 26th N. C. Troops. He entered the army as a private and for meritorious conduct was promoted by his comrades in arms to a Lieutenantcy. He received a slight wound in the battle at Newbern, N. C., and has been with the gallant 26th in all its hard-fought battles, perils and sufferings around Richmond, at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, in the left knee, and taken prisoner and carried to David's Island, N. Y. The ball lodged near the bone and had to be cut out. Afterwards mortification ensued, and the leg was amputated; but the system had been so weakened that he could not survive, and he expired after upwards of two months of intense suffering. But his sorrowing widow and suffering little ones have the consolation to know that he died as he had lived for years before the war, a faithful christian. Let this blessed consolation bind up their bleeding hearts and cause them to resolve to meet him in the christian home. No braver soldier or purer patriot has laid down his life in his country's cause. Let the christian hero's name and many virtues be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen.—Com.

DIED,

In this town on Saturday the 3d inst., of consumption, JOSIAH H. BALDWIN, aged 35 years. He bore his long affliction with christian patience, and gave evidence of a well-founded hope in the life to come.

On the 29th Sept., WILLIAM ROBERT, infant son of D. J. and S. J. Johnson, aged 20 days.

We loved this tender little one,
And would have wished him stay,
But let our Father's will be done;
He shines in endless day.

Of typhoid fever, at his father's residence, Gulf, Chatham county, on the 22d ultimo, LEMUEL COLBURN MURDOCH, aged 16 years and 10 months, son of William Murdoch.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having at August Term, 1863, of Sampson County Court, qualified as Administrator of the Estate of David A. Bizzell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated and within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing said Estate will please make immediate payment.

ROBINSON WARD, Adm'r.

Sept. 1. 63*6tpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about 400 Acres of Land in Robeson County, about 10 miles from Lumberton and 9 miles from Cape Fear River. Said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.; is well timbered with Pine and Oak—the pines have been boxed and worked about 8 feet high. There is about 20 acres cleared and in cultivation; the buildings are old and ordinary. A further description is unnecessary as purchasers would like to examine for themselves. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to Isham M. White on the premises or to me at my residence in Robeson county near Buckhorn P. O.

W. W. JONES.

Sept. 1.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the Government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into four Districts, as heretofore.

DISTRICT No. 1 is to consist of all the counties east of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, inclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn, $15 per bbl of 5 bush, 56 lbs to the bushel
Meal, 3 15 per bush of 48 lbs
Bacon 1 00 per lb
Pork, net 60 00 per 100 lbs
" gross 50 00 per 100 lbs
Lard, 1 00 per lb
Wheat, 6 00 per bu of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour, 30 00 per bbl, 196 lbs, 1st quality, superfine
Wheat Bran 50c per bu of 17 lbs
Shorts, 75c per bu of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff, 1 45 per bu of 37 lbs
Oats, sheaf, 2 50 per 100 lbs
Oats, shelled, 2 00 per bu of 32 lbs
Rye, cleaned, 4 00 per bu of 56 lbs
Peas, 3 50 per bu, measured
Beans, 3 50 per bu, measured
Potatoes, sweet, 2 50 per bu, measured,
" Irish, 3 50 per bu, measured
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 per bu of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled, 4 50 per bu of 38 lbs
Dried Apples, peeled, 4 00 per bu of 28 lbs
Onions, 6 00 per bu
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 per 100 lbs
Other Hay and Fodder, 2 00 per 100 lbs
Shucks, 1 50 per 100 lbs
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 per 100 lbs
Straw, Rice, 1 00 per 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, 7 00 per head pr mo
Ditto, common, near town, 5 00 per head per month
Ditto, 1st quality, in country, 4 00 per head per mo
Ditto, common, in country, 3 00 per head per mo
Horses, extra fine,—
1st quality artillery, 500 00 per head
2d " " 400 00 per head
3d " " 300 00 per head
Mules, extra fine.—
1st quality, 500 00 per head
2d quality, 400 00 per head
Wool, fair, washed, 4 00 per lb
" " unwashed, 3 00 per lb
Salt, dry and clean, 15 00 per bu of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry, 40 00 per 100 lbs
Candles, tallow, 1 00 per lb
Vinegar, cider, 90c per gallon
" manufactured, 45c per gallon
Whiskey and Brandy, 8 00 per gallon
Sugar, clarified, 1 50 per lb
" fair brown, 1 00 per lb
" coarse damp brown, 50c per lb
Molasses, 8 00 per gallon
Sirup from Chinese cane, 5 00 per gallon
Rice, 20c per lb
Coffee, 3 50 per lb
Tea, green, 10 00 per lb
" black, 7 00 per lb
Iron, good old railroad, 160 00 per ton
" pig, 1st quality, 125 00 per ton
" " 2d quality, 110 00 per ton
" " 3d quality, 100 00 per ton
" bloom, 180 00 per ton
" smith's round bar, and plate, 380 00 per ton
Leather, harness, 3 50 per lb
" sole, 3 00 per lb
" upper, 3 50 per lb
Beef cattle, stall fed, 40c per lb
" " grass fed, 35c per lb
Sheep, fair, 25 00 per head.

DISTRICT No. 2 is to consist of all the counties west of the aforesaid counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond, inclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn, 20 00 per bbl of 5 bu, 56 lbs to the bu
Meal, 4 15 per bu of 48 lbs to the bu
Bacon, 1 00 per lb
Pork, net, 60 00 per 100 lbs
" gross, 50 00 per 100 lbs
Lard 1 00 per lb
Wheat, 6 00 per bu of 60 lbs, for choice white
Flour 30 00 per bbl of 196 lbs, 1st quality superfine
Wheat Bran, 50c per bu of 17 lbs
Shorts, 75c per bu of 22 lbs
Ship stuff, 1 45 per bu of 37 lbs
Brown stuff, 95c per bu of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf, 2 60 per 100 lbs
Oats, shelled, 2 10 per bu of 32 lbs
Rye, clean, 4 00 per bu of 56 lbs
Peas, 3 50 per bu, measured
Beans, 3 50 per bu, measured
Potatoes, sweet, 2 50 per bu, measured
" Irish, 3 50 per bu, measured
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 per bu of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled, 4 50 per bu of 38 lbs
Dried Apples, peeled, 4 00 per bu of 28 lbs
Onions, 9 00 per bu, measured
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 per 100 lbs
Other Hay and Fodder, 2 50 per 100 lbs
Shucks, 1 50 per 100 lbs
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 per 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, 7 00 pr head month
" 2d quality, " 5 00 pr head month
" 1st quality, country, 5 00 pr head month
" common " 3 00 pr head month
Horses, extra fine,—
1st quality artillery, 500 00 per head
2d quality " 400 00 per head
3d quality " 300 00 per head
Mules, extra fine,—
1st quality, 500 00 per head
2d quality, 400 00 per head
Wool, fair, washed, 4 00 per lb
" " unwashed, 3 00 per lb
Salt, dry and clean, 18 00 per bu of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry, 40 00 per 100 lbs
Candles, tallow, 1 00 per lb
Vinegar, cider, 90c per gallon
" manufactured, 45c per gallon
Whiskey and Brandy, 8 00 per gallon
Sugar, clarified, 1 50 per lb
" fair brown, 1 00 per lb
" coarse damp brown, 50c per lb
Molasses, 8 00 per gallon
Sirup from Chinese cane, 5 00 per gallon
Rice, 23c per lb
Coffee, 3 50 per lb
Tea, green, 10 00 per lb
" black, 7 00 per lb
Iron, good old railroad, 160 00 per ton
" pig, 1st quality, 125 00 per ton
" " 2d quality, 110 00 per ton
" " 3d quality, 100 00 per ton
" bloom, 180 00 per ton
" smith's round, bar and plate, 380 80 per ton
Leather, harness, 3 50 per lb
" sole, 3 00 per lb
" upper, 3 50 per lb
Beef cattle, stall fed, 35c per lb
" " grass fed, 30c per lb
Sheep, fair, 25 00 per head

DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the Counties west and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, exclusive, and in said counties, the prices shall be as follows:

Corn $18 00 pr bbl of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to bushel
Meal 3 75 pr bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel
Bacon $1 pr lb
Pork, nett, $60 pr 100 lbs.
" gross, 50 00 pr 100 lbs
Lard 1 00 pr lb
Wheat 5 50 pr bushel of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour 27 50 pr bbl of 196 lbs first quality super
Wheat bran 50c pr bushel of 17 lbs
Shorts 75c pr bushel of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff 45c pr bushel of 37 lbs
Brown Stuff 1 95 pr bushel of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf 2 50 pr 100 lbs
Oats, shelled 3 00 pr bushel of 32 lbs
Rye, clean 4 00 pr bushel of 56 lbs
Peas 3 50 pr bushel measured
Beans 3 50 pr bushel "
Potatoes, sweet 3 50 pr bushel measured
" Irish 3 50 " "
Dried Peaches, peeled 8 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" unpeeled 4 50 " "
Dried Apples, peeled 4 00 pr bushel of 28 lbs
Onions 6 00 pr bushel measured
Hay, clean timothy 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Other hay and fodder 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Shucks 1 50 pr 100 lbs
Straw, wheat and rye 1 00 pr 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, pr month 7 00 pr head, month
Pasturage, common, near town, pr month 5 00 " "
Pasturage, 1st quality in the country pr month 5 00 " "
Pasturage, common, " " " 3 00 " "
Horses, extra fine
" 1st quality artillery $500 pr head
" 2d " " $400 "
" 3d " " $300 "
Mules, extra fine
" 1st quality $500 pr head
" 2d " $400 "
Wool, fair, washed 4 00 pr lb
" " unwashed 3 00 pr lb
Salt, dry and clean 20 00 pr bushel of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry 40 00 pr 100 lbs
Candles, tallow 1 00 pr lb
Vinegar, cider 80c pr gal
" manufactured 40 pr gal
Whiskey and brandy 8 00 pr gal
Sugar, clarified 1 50 pr lb
" fair brown 1 00 pr lb
" coarse and damp brown 50c pr lb
Molasses 8 00 pr gal
Syrup from Chinese cane 5 00 pr gal
Rice 25c pr lb
Coffee 3 50 pr lb
Tea, green 10 00 pr lb
" black 7 00 "
Iron, good old Railroad 160 00 pr ton
" pig, 1st quality 125 00 pr ton
" pig, 2d " 110 00 "
" pig, 3d " 100 00 "
" bloom 180 00 "
" Smith's round, bar and plate 380 00 pr ton
Leather, harness 3 50 pr lb
" sole 3 00 pr lb
" upper 3 50 "
Beef Cattle, stall fed 30c pr lb
" grass fed 25c "
Sheep, fair 25 00 pr head

DISTRICT No. 4, is to consist of all Counties west of and including said counties, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn $17 50 pr barrel of 5 bushels 56 lbs to bushel
Meal 3 65 pr bushel of 48 lbs
Bacon $1 pr lb
Pork, net, 60 00 per 100 lbs
" gross, 50 00 pr 100 lbs
Lard 1 00 pr lb
Wheat 5 50 pr bushel of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour 27 00 pr bbl of 196 lbs 1st quality superfine
Wheat Bran 50c pr bushel of 17 lbs
Shorts 75c pr bushel of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff 1 45 pr bushel of 37 lbs
Brown Stuff 95c pr bushel of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf 2 25 pr 100 lbs
Oats, shelled 1 75 pr bushel of 32 lbs
Rye, clean 3 50 pr bushel of 56 lbs
Peas 3 50 pr bushel measured
Beans 3 50 pr bushel measured
Potatoes, sweet, 4 00 pr bushel measured
" Irish, 2 50 pr bushel measured
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled, 4 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" Apples, peeled, 4 00 pr bushel of 28 lbs
Onions 6 00 pr bushel measured
Hay, clean timothy 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Other hay and fodder 2 00 pr 100 lbs
Shucks 1 50 pr 100 lbs
Straw, wheat and rye 1 00 pr 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality near town, pr month 7 00 pr head pr month
" common, near town, pr month 5 00 pr head pr month
" 1st quality, in the country, pr month 5 00 pr head pr month
" common, in the country, pr month 3 00 pr head pr month
Horses, extra fine,
" 1st quality, artillery $500 pr head
" 2d " " $400 "
" 3d " " $300 "
Mules, extra fine
" 1st quality $500 pr head
" 2d " $400 "
Wool, fair, washed 4 00 pr lb
" " unwashed 3 00 pr lb
Salt, dry and clean 22 00 pr bushel of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry 40 00 pr 100 lbs
Candles, tallow 1 00 pr lb
Vinegar, cider 80c pr gal
" manufactured 40c pr gal
Whiskey and brandy 8 00 pr gal
Sugar, clarified 1 75 pr lb
" fair brown 1 25 pr lb
" coarse and damp brown 60c pr lb
Molasses 8 50 pr gal.
Syrup from Chinese cane 5 00 pr gal
Rice 40c pr lb
Coffee 3 50 pr lb
Tea, green 10 00 pr lb
" black 7 00 pr lb
Iron, good old Railroad 160 00 pr ton
" pig, 1st quality 125 00 pr ton
" " 2d quality 110 00 pr ton
" " 3d quality 100 00 pr ton
" bloom 180 00 pr ton
" Smith's round, bar and plate 380 00 pr ton
Leather, harness 3 50 pr lb
" sole 3 50 pr lb
" upper 3 50 pr lb
Beef Cattle, stall fed 30c pr lb
" " grass fed 25c pr lb
Sheep, fair 25 00 pr head

The following shall be uniform throughout the State:

Army woolen cloth, ¾ yd, 10 oz to the yard 4 50 pr yard
" " " 1¾ " 20 " " " 9 00 pr yard
Flannel, ¾ yd, 6 oz to the yard 3 00
Cotton shirting, ¾ yd, 4¼ yds to the pound 50c pr yd
" ⅞ yd, 3¾ yds " 60c pr yd
Cotton sheeting, 4-4 yd, 3 yds " 70c pr yd
" osnaburg, ¾ yd, 6 oz to the yard 75c pr yd
" osnaburg, ⅞ yd, 8 oz " 60c pr yd
" drills, ⅞ yd, 3 yards to the pound 80c pr yd
" shirting, stripes, 3 yds " 80c pr yd
" tent cloths, 10 oz to the yard 1 00 pr yd
" yarn 1 50 pr lb
" raw 50c pr lb
Army shoes 10 00 pr pair
Shoe thread 6 00 pr lb
Wool socks 1 00 pr pair
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers, &c
Baling long forage 50c pr 100 lbs
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Gov't 5c pr bushel
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner 12 00 pr day
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by Gov't 6 00 pr day
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner $15 pr day
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by Gov't 7 50 pr day
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by owner $18 pr day
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by Gov't $9 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner 2 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't 1 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner 47 00 pr month
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't 22 00 pr month
Lumber 45 00 pr 1000 feet
Timber 30 00 pr 1000 feet
Wool Hats 5 00 each
Quinine 45 00 per oz

We, the Commissioners of the State, do again earnestly call upon all who would support the government of their own choice in this its life struggle for liberty, to come forward at once, with all they can spare, to the support of their brave sons and brothers now in the field, and with all their aid and sympathy for the government of their own making, and which is now beset with many difficulties and dangers, and to cease this war of extortion against their own country, which is disgraceful to its citizens, and threatening to our success.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Com. of appraisement for N. C.

*** New corn shall be 15 per cent. less than the above prices until the 15th of November next.

Oct. 1, 1863. 71*3w

Pay your Confederate Taxes.

I Will attend at the office of A. M. Campbell, in the town of Fayetteville, with the Assessors for this District, for the purpose of collecting the listed Taxes, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th of OCTOBER, 1863.

At David McNeill's on Tuesday the 6th,
At Mary's Garden on Wednesday the 7th,
At Malcom McMillan's on Thursday the 8th,
At B. Culbreth's on Friday the 9th,
At H. McNeill's on Saturday the 10th,
At Duncan Shaw's on Monday the 12th,
At Peter Monroe's on Tuesday the 13th,
At Daniel McKinnon's on Thursday the 15th.

At the same times and places, I will receive the Taxes due from Auctioneers, Apothecaries, Butchers, Bakers, Commission Merchants, Cattle Brokers, Distillers, Pedlars, Photographers, Retail Dealers, Retail Dealers in Liquors, Wholesale Dealers, Wholesale Dealers in Liquors.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the above Taxes must be paid within the time limited by law, otherwise the heavy penalties imposed will be enforced without regard to persons or property.

R. W. HARDIE,
Dist. Collector for Cumberland.

The Assessors for Cumberland County will attend at the above named places, with the District Collector, for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind on Wheat, Oats, Rye, Irish Potatoes, cured Hay and Fodder, Wool, &c. Persons interested are requested to meet us as above, with statements of their matured crops, amounts produced, &c.

S. T. HAWLEY,
A. M. CAMPBELL,
Assessors for Cumberland.

Sept 16, 1863. 64tt

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD No. 1, composed of the following named Medical Officers, Surgeon E. A. Crudup and Surgeon Henry Joyner, will meet at Summerville in the county of Harnett on Wednesday the 21st Oct.; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county on Friday and Saturday 23d and 24th Oct.; at Lumberton, in Robeson county on Monday the 26th, 1863, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adj't Gen's office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon Gen

Sept 26, 1863.

Headquarters 3d Reg't Home Guard,
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 6, 1863.

THE attention of all persons belonging to this Reg't who claim exemption from duty on account of disability, is called to the foregoing notice, that they may present themselves for examination at the times and places mentioned.

70-5t] W. DRAUGHON, Col.

Administration Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Capt. Benj'n Rush, at September Term of Cumberland County Court, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY A. RUSH, Adm'x.
BENJ'N RUSH, Jr., Adm'r.

Further Notice.

THE subscribers will sell, on a credit of six months, notes with approved security, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE belonging to said estate, on Wednesday the 28th inst., at the late residence of said Capt. Rush, on Person street and near the Half-way Bridge.

MARY A. RUSH, Adm'x.
BENJ'N RUSH, Jr., Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1863. 70ts

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,

Have removed to the store formerly occupied by Worth & Daniel,

No. 4, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1863. 69-13mpd

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis,
President of the Confederate States of America:

The motive which prompts this address, is the apology offered for the liberty I have taken. I desire to engage the attention of my countrymen, and through the use of your honored name I hope to do it. The noble army of Liberty of which you are the Chief, has sprung into existence as if by magic, and their deeds of valor and heroism rival the most brilliant feats of arms that History has recorded.

The young Republic, at the head of which you are placed, came into existence without an army, without a navy, without arms and munitions of war, without money, or financial organization or foreign credit; and forthwith had to encounter, on many a bloody field, the power of one of the greatest nations of the earth, and whose preparations for war were complete, and to which we had so largely contributed.

That young Republic, now in the third year of its existence, has in the field armies, well equipped, which never fail to prove victorious over the "best armies on the face of the planet," when they can meet them on terms bordering on equality. It has arms and munitions of war in abundance. Its little navy is the terror of the enemy's commercial marine and insurance companies. It has a well organized Government, where life, liberty and property are duly protected; and its financial operations, by which all this has been effected, as yet have scarcely been felt by its citizens; and the only thing needed to insure our independence, is to place the credit of the Republic as high in the estimation of the people, as its valor has been placed. Can this be done? Unquestionably. It would be a reflection on the patriots at home to believe that they will not achieve the former, as nobly as the patriots in the army have achieved the latter.

And it is to this subject I wish to draw the attention of my fellow-citizens.

Congress must stop the running of the blockade unless for the benefit of the Government, and permit no importations, unless it may be of articles of prime necessity which cannot be produced in our own country, and for the importation of which, a permit shall be granted by the Government upon such terms as may be imposed.

Congress must cease to discredit any issues of Confederate notes by its legislation, and put them all on an equality, regardless of the dates of their issue; it must place its issues upon an equality (at least with its own people) with any currency whatever, whether metalic or otherwise. It must stop the export of gold, and treat every dollar of its own issue as of value equal to any dollar in existence.

To effect so desirable an object, it may be said, is impossible, while the Confederate currency is so redundant. Then reduce that redundancy. Can this be done? I think it can be effected, and that quickly, if our people will take it in hand. And this brings me to the subject matter to which I wish to direct the attention of the Government, Congress and the people of the Confederate States.

Let four thousand shares of stock, of one hundred thousand dollars each be subscribed, to be paid into the Treasury, in Confederate Treasury Notes, when the whole stock is subscribed, and the subscription not to be obligatory unless the whole is subscribed; but any subscriber may pay in any portion of his subscription at his pleasure.

Let Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Confederate Bonds to the amount of four hundred millions dollars in payment of said subscriptions, to bear an interest of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and to be free from all taxation whatever. I will give the form of a subscription list which will indicate the character of the subscription and the legislation that may become necessary, viz:

"We the subscribers hereunto bind ourselves to pay to the Confederate Government the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for each share of stock by us subscribed, as soon as four thousand shares shall be subscribed by individuals, companies, or bodies corporate or politic; which subscriptions shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States and by him duly made known by proclamation as soon as the four thousand shares are subscribed: Provided that Congress shall authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, (coupon, or registered, at the option of the subscribers) bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal payable thirty years after date, which bonds shall be free from *all taxation* whatever, by the Confederate or State Governments or any other authority, and shall be delivered in payment at par to subscribers (and subscribers only) upon the payment of their subscriptions in Confederate Currency of any issue, (or any other currency the Treasury Department may accept) and shall be in sums of one thousand dollars, five hundred dollars, two hundred dollars and one hundred dollars each as subscribers may prefer, and the interest accruing on said bonds shall be subject to no taxation whatever, until one year after the same may be due and payable, and shall then be taxed as other moneys:

"Provided further, that no subscription shall be obligatory on the subscriber unless the whole four thousand shares shall be subscribed; but any subscriber may *at any time* pay into the Confederate Treasury all or any part of his subscription, and receive bonds to the amount thus paid, and shall not be held bound to pay the balance of his subscription, unless the whole four thousand shares are subscribed; the subscriptions to be paid in instalments as the Secretary of the Treasury may require."

Good reasons exist why the subscription should be in shares, and none but subscribers be entitled to receive the bonds. To assign these reasons will go too much into detail; but they will be readily suggested to those who think on the subject.

Can these subscriptions be obtained? I do not doubt it. Let every individual able to subscribe one or more shares do so; let companies combine to take a share, and the more persons forming the company the better; let every person who can spare one hundred dollars unite in some company so that *all* may avail themselves of this non-tax-paying investment, and render service to their country, by aiding to improve her currency and strengthen her credit. Let every incorporated company, city, town, hamlet, village, railroad, and bank, take shares to the full extent of their credit. If they have the funds ready, so much the better; if not, let them borrow and loan to the Government, receiving in return the same interest they have to pay out. In other words, they have loaned their country their credit to the extent of their subscription.

But to those bodies corporate or politic whose bonds will command a premium, what an opportunity for speculation, if the sordid principle of gain must be substituted for patriotism!

Take the city of Richmond or Columbia, for instance. Say their bonds are at one hundred per cent. premium, or one hundred dollars of their bonds will command in the market two hundred dollars of Confederate currency. Let either of those cities subscribe one hundred of these shares, ten millions of dollars. The sale of five millions of her bonds will raise the Confederate currency, to pay for the ten millions of Confederate bonds. She will receive annually on these bonds six hundred thousand dollars of interest, and pay out three hundred thousand dollars, leaving three hundred thousand dollars as a sinking fund, which will extinguish the debt in some twelve years.

Let the whole income of six hundred thousand dollars, after the debt is paid off, be compounded for the balance of the thirty years the bonds have to run, and that city will have between twenty and thirty millions of dollars, principal and interest, raised upon the loan of her credit to her country upon five millions.

The bonds of most of our States are at a large premium; should they pursue a similar course similar results will ensue. But can we doubt, should such results not ensue, that every State of the Confederacy stands ready to subscribe to those shares, and loan to the General Government their credit to any amount necessary to close the subscription? This being done, and the money or a large portion of it paid in, the volume of currency will be greatly reduced, money will rise in value, property will fall in price, and the war will be carried on at one half or one fourth of its present cost. Then will a Confederate dollar equal a gold dollar, when the latter shall not be allowed to run the blockade.

To bring about a consummation of this desirable state of things, let us begin, *begin now—delay not a moment.* Let the people in their primary meetings, corporations in the meetings of their Directors, Legislators in the Halls of Legislation, signify to you, through the Secretary of the Treasury, the amounts each and all are willing to subscribe, before Congress shall meet, and I feel assured that you will, with pleasure, lay this application of your fellow citizens before that honorable body and ask the legislation necessary to effect the object.

Should this scheme be consummated what a sublime spectacle to behold! The groundswell of the people, the upheaval of the masses, rising in their might and tendering, unasked, to their country four hundred millions dollars. Let the affrighted, degraded North stand aghast and tremble; that North which has enslaved itself that we might not be free. Let Europe look on with amazement and wonder; that Europe within whose confines, no nation, great or small, has yet been found with soul expansive enough to recognize the Independence of such a people. But what care we? Our trust is in the justice of our cause, in the strength of our own right arm, and in the protection of that Holy Being who controls the destinies of nations. With such a reliance as this, we are now a free and independent and ere-long, I hope, will be a happy people.

With distinguished consideration, your obedient servant, J. M. MOREHEAD.

Greensborough, N. C., Sept. 5th, 1863.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER

MISS BUIE'S REPORT.

The following statement will show the disposition of the cash collected in Fayetteville by Miss Buie:

Paid to Dr W Meares for Brandy $500, paid Wayside Home in Charleston $500, Gen Clingman $500, Col McKethan $250, Col Shaw $250, Col Jordan $250, Col Radcliff $250, paid sick in Charleston $250 Cash not paid out $250; Brandy on hand, one case.

Expenses in Charleston, $3 for omnibus and drayage, hotel fare $180, but presented to Miss Buie for the soldiers. Fare for one night at Florence $7; given to sick on the cars $15 M. A. BUIE.

Miss Buie acknowledges very liberal and kind treatment in Charleston in her efforts to relieve the wants of the soldiers The hospitals are Confederate hospitals, in which the soldiers are equally divided from the different States. The 1st N C hospital received a gift from Charleston of $1350, and the 2d $1200 from Georgia. The ladies and Sisters of Mercy are constantly in attendance, the former carrying nice things for the sick. The Wayside Home is the best managed ever seen by Miss Buie. Officers and soldiers alike go there, and the fare is excellent.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CEDAR CREEK RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Cedar Creek District, Cumberland county, held at Terebinth on the 9th inst, on motion of J C Blocker, Esq, Rev B Culbreth was called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting to be the raising of a fund to buy provisions for the needy of the District for the coming year, to be sold at cost and charges. Dr W C Roberts was appointed Sec'y. The Books being opened the following subscriptions were made:

J C Blocker	$500 00	Marshal Sewel	$25 00
Arthur Melvin	100 00	D P West	25 00
B Culbreth	500 00	J G Smith	50 00
John Averett	50 00	B Fisher	50 00
Dr W C Roberts	25 00	Jas McD Jessup	25 00
Joel Jones	50 00		
G F Thagard	25 00		$1,525 00
D L Smith	100 00		

On motion of G W Wheeler, Esq., Mr J C Blocker was appointed Agent of Finance and Purchase. The books are declared still open for further subscriptions, on application to the Agent. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

B. CULBRETH, Chairman.
W. C. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT CASWELL, Sept. 28, 1863.

At a meeting of Capt. M. H. McBryde's company "Scotch Greys," unattached N. C. T., Lieut. A. J. McNair presiding, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, God in his allwise Providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed fellow-soldier, William L. Wright, who died on the 4th Sept., 1863, in the Caswell hospital, at Smithville, N. C., and whereas, we desire to express our appreciation of his many noble virtues and our deep sorrow at his untimely death. Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of William L. Wright we have lost a pleasant companion, a true and generous friend, one who possessed many inestimable qualities, one whose integrity of character and kindness of heart endeared him to us all, and one whose kind and gentle deportment and deep-toned piety proved him to be a sincere christian.

Resolved, That in his death our country has lost an efficient and patriotic soldier, one who was ever prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our most earnest condolence in this their deep affliction, humbly trusting that their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. C. Advocate for publication.

CALVIN D MCIVER,
N. L. MCCORMICK, } Committee.
J. D. THOMPSON,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the General Hospital in Wilmington, on the 20th of July, 1863, Isaac Fields, of Moore county, N. C., aged about 25 years, a member of Capt. Moore's company of Artillery, stationed at Fort French, near Wilmington, N. C.

In his last moments he turned to his brother who attended him during his illness, and said: "I shall never get home alive, but I want you to carry me home and bury me in the old burying ground near McLendon's Creek." He told him that he was not afraid to die, that he felt a willingness to depart and be with his Saviour. He leaves an aged mother, several brothers and sisters, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss; but should not the thought console them that their loss is his eternal gain? C. M. S.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed on the 3d of July, 1863, in the assault on the heights of Gettysburg, Penn., private Stephen W. Gardner, Co. I, 22d N. C. Reg't, son of Franklin Gardner of Randolph county, N. C. He was in the bloom of life, (about 19 years of age,) and nobly performing the duties of a soldier and patriot, when it pleased Almighty God to take him from our midst. The pride he took in the performance of his duties as a soldier and christian, inspired the hearts of all his associates, and his gentlemanly manner of address, together with his good example, won the affections of all who knew him. He was a boy of extraordinary talents, and in his death North Carolina lost one of her most promising sons and patriots. He was a favorite in his company, and his death cast a shadow over the countenances of all the members. And they beg leave of his bereaved relatives to share a portion of their bereavement. B. W. B.
Co. I, 22d N. C. Reg't.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

In camp near Orange C. H., Va., Sept'r 10th, H W Bird, of Co. F, 44th Reg't, of Montgomery county.

Killed in the battle of Chickamauga, on Saturday the 19th Sept., Lieut. William Martin Wilcox, Co. D, 8th Reg't, Arkansas Volunteers, son of the late George Wilcox of Moore county, N. C.

On the 15th July, Lieut Wm F Rossell, of the 11th N C Reg't, in the 23d year of his age, of Mecklenburg Co. He was left in the hands of the enemy and died of wounds received in the first day's fight at Gettysburg.

Fell mortally wounded at Battery Wagner, 18th July, and died on the 28th, Andrew Lawrence, Co C, 31st Reg.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF LIEUT. GEN. POLK

To the Officers and Soldiers of Polk's Corps.

HEADQ'RS POLK'S CORPS, TENN.
Missionary Ridge, Sept. 30, 1863.

In consequence of an unfortunate disagreement, between myself and the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, I have been relieved of my command, and am about to retire from the Army. Without attempting to explain the circumstances of this disagreement or prejudicing the public mind, by a premature appeal to its judgment, I must be permitted to express my unqualified conviction of the rectitude of my conduct and that time and investigation will amply vindicate my action on the field of the Chickamauga.

I cannot, however, part even temporarily with the gallant officers and soldiers of my old Corps, without the deepest feeling of regret and a heartfelt expression of my gratitude for the courage, conduct and devotion, they have always manifested while under my command.

Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesborough and Chickamauga, all attest on your part the very highest soldierly qualities, and are crowded with precious memories.

Contending with a numerous, well appointed and merciless enemy, for all that man holds dear, you have borne unexampled privations with fortitude, fought with undaunted bravery and ever yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to your officers.

Soldiers who struggle in such a cause and with such hearts "can never be conquered." Clouds and darkness may enshroud you for a time, but the sunlight of the future is bright and glowing, the blood of patriots is never shed in vain, and our final victory is certain and assured.

Whoever commands you, my earnest exhortation and request to you is, to fight on and fight ever with true hearts until your independence is achieved. Thousands of hearts may fall crushed and bleeding under the weapons of the foe, or the passions or mistakes of friends, but the great cause must never be sacrificed, or our flag abandoned. Our cause is just and your duty to your country and God is as clear as the sun in the heavens.

I leave my command in the care of the bravest of the brave, who has often led them in the darkest hour of their trials; he and you will have my hopes and prayers to the Ruler of the Universe, for your happiness and success. Your kindness, devotion and respect for me exhibited during the years of our association both in camp and on the field is graven on my heart and will be treasured there until it ceases to beat.

Your friend,
L. POLK, Lieut. General.

The Coming Election in Ohio.—The election of Governor takes place in Ohio next Monday. There are some rather promising manifestations of spirit among the friends of Vallandigham. We shall soon know what they amount to. The Chicago Times, of Sept. 21st, gives the following special dispatch from Cincinnati:

"At Lebanon, yesterday, as a Democratic procession was moving through the streets, republicans were insolent and threw stones. The Democracy rallied, and one Republican was shot dead. The excitement in Lebanon is very great, and further bloodshed is anticipated.

"At Deerfield, to-day, a Republican named Trumb was shot dead by a Democrat named Lucas.

"At Eaton, to-day, a very large meeting was held. One thousand ladies and gentlemen were on horseback. As a part of the procession was passing the depot, an indiscriminate attack was commenced by throwing stones into the procession. The democracy dismounted from their horses and out of their wagons and took after the crowd, which fled. A delegation from Camden were interrupted by the republicans of the place, by running a wagon with a saw-log on it across the road. The democracy undertook to move the same, and a fight ensued, in which five or six republicans were shot, two mortally. Threats were made that the same delegation should not return home by that road. The delegation have armed themselves, and will go that road or lay Camden in ashes. Further difficulties in that locality are looked for.

"These troubles are brewing in various portions of the State."

Young Ladies' School.

MRS. McNEILL, assisted by Miss M. E. Ellison and Miss A. H. Ellison, will open her school for young ladies at the foot of Hay Mount, on Monday, October 12th, 1863.

Tuition $25 per Session; one half in advance. No extra charge for contingencies. Music $30 per session. French, if desired, at the usual rates.

Oct. 7. 70-2t

Pocket Book Lost.

IN this town, I think between Jones's Hotel and the Market, on Thursday night last, my POCKET BOOK, containing about $240 in Confederate notes. There were 9 $20 notes, the remainder in notes of $1 to $10 Also a Virginia $1 shin plaster, Bank of Amherst.

A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of the book and contents to the subscriber.

J. T. MARTIN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1863. 70-3tpd

Wanted 60,000 Shingles.

THE undersigned will buy (paying a liberal price) or will contract for prompt delivery for the above quantity of good SHINGLES. Early offers to furnish solicited. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Oct. 8, 1863. 70-2t

Turpentine! Turpentine!!

HAVING purchased the Distilleries formerly owned by W. T. Rhodes in Fayetteville, I am now prepared to commence the distilling of TURPENTINE. Persons having it to sell will be paid a liberal price by calling on me. E. F. MOORE.

Oct. 7. 70-1m

OFFICE OF THE ACT'G ASS'T QUARTERMASTER,
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 6, 1863.

WOOD WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the delivery of four hundred cords of good *sound* black-jack wood, (400,) until the 20th October, at the rate of sixty (60 cords) per month. The wood to be delivered at the Arsenal, where it will be properly corded. It must conform *strictly* to the standard measurement for cord wood, viz: 8' x 4' x 4'. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for wood for Act's Ass't Quartermaster."

MATTHEW P. TAYLOR,
Captain Corps Art'y, P. A. C. S.
70tf and Act'g Ass't Quartermaster.

WANTED,

TO purchase, a CHILD'S CARRIAGE. Any person having one in good order, can find a ready sale for it by applying to Capt. TAYLOR,
At the Arsenal.

Oct. 6. 70-2tpd

New Stage Coach At Auction.

WILL BE SOLD at Towles' Auction and Commission Store, on the 15th October, at 12 o'clock, 1 Four Horse Stage Coach, as good as new, having run only three months.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct'r.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1863. 69-14t

WANTED,

A SUBSTITUTE for Light Artillery, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the Store of P. P. Johnson.

Oct'r 5, 1863. 69-13tpd

AVON E. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 13, 1863 [illegible]

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers are to the 5th and 6th inst

From Tennessee.—The Baltimore American says: The Army of the Cumberland has been heavily reinforced, and Gen. Rosecrans is expected to resume offensive operations promptly. Each day's delay of the rebels to attack adds to the strength of our army, and makes our commanders more confident of success.

Several cavalry fights reported—rebels worsted.

Mr. Mason's Withdrawal.—An arrival from Europe brings dates to the 23d ult. The only item of interest is the confirmation of the report by the previous steamer of Mr. Mason's withdrawal. The Times, in alluding to the withdrawal, says:

"The Confederates are offended with England for trying to keep in the right. We are sorry for it. The loss, however, is their's, while the relief to the British nation is great. She will have nothing to repent."

The Times warns the British Government against going too far in stopping the building of ships for the Confederates, while furnishing munitions of war to the Federals. Such a course bears too much resemblance to the views of the Federal politicians.

Steamers Destroyed.—On the 29th ult. the steamer Robert Campbell, from St. Louis, bound to Vicksburg, with troops on board, was fired near Milliken's Bend, and the flames spread so rapidly that the passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat reached the shore. Forty lives are said to have been lost. The steamers Chancellor, Forest Queen, and Catahoula were also fired Sunday afternoon at the levee of St. Louis, and the last two were utterly destroyed.

Magazine Explosion.—A terrible explosion has occurred near Bridgeport. A train of 20 army ammunition wagons had encamped near the city for the night, when two negroes had a difficulty, one of whom seized a shell, which he accidentally let fall among the ammunition, which caused it to explode. The fire finally reached the magazine, exploding it, and destroying a vast quantity of ammunition.

Fever at New Orleans.—Commander Bell, commanding the West Gulf squadron pro tem, has informed the Navy Department that a pernicious fever has appeared on board the United States steamers repairing at New Orleans from which several deaths have resulted. Some of the cases have been well defined yellow fever and others are recognised by the names of pernicious and congestive fever. The vessels which have suffered the most are those lying the longest off the city.

Seizure of a British Steamer.—The British steamer Sir William Peel, with a cargo of cotton put aboard in Mexican waters, has been captured off the Rio Grande by the gunboat Seminole. It is said the capture was made in Mexican waters, and may, therefore, lead to international difficulties.

Confederate Acquisitions.—The Confederates are in possession of West Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. They are conscripting at Alexandria, La.

Gold Advancing.—Gold in New York, Saturday, at the First Board, was 142¾; at the Second Board, 143. On Monday, at the First Board 144; at the Second Board, 144¾.

From Bragg's Army.—MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 5.—We opened upon Chattanooga at 1 o'clock, a. m., from Lookout Mountain and other points along our line, our shells exploding in the enemy's camps as well as in the city, setting fire to a house. The enemy replied briskly from Mocassin Point to our batteries on Lookout, and feebly from the Star fort and casemated fort. The firing still continues. It is reported that Gen. Wheeler has captured and burned five hundred wagons belonging to the enemy.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct. 6.—The Tennessee river is rising rapidly. It has swept away the lower pontoon bridge of the enemy and submerged the trestle bridge. Prisoners and deserters confirm the capture of the enemy's wagon train by General Wheeler.

Maj. S. P. Mitchell, Chief Quartermaster of Gen. Longstreet's corps, died last night of dyptheria.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—An attack was made by us on the frigate Ironsides, before day break this morning, damaging the Ironsides and alarming the enemy's whole fleet. Two of our men engaged in the expedition, including Lieut. Glasset, of the gunboat Chicora, are missing. No other losses on our side.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 7.—For the last twenty four hours there has beeen but little firing. The enemy's Morris Island works seem nearly completed.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—Brisk firing was going on all last night between the enemy's mortar battery, on Morris Island, and ours, on James Island. The Pawnee was in the Stono river last night shelling our works on James Island. The Ironsides is surrounded by boats, rafts, etc., apparently repairing injuries inflicted by our torpedoes Monday night.

Fight near New Albany, Miss.—MOBILE, Oct. 6.—A despatch to the Advertiser, dated Okolona, Oct. 6th, says: The enemy's cavalry, about 1,500 strong, with four guns, attacked Col. Richardson, near New Albany, at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The engagement was chiefly artillery, and lasted till 5 o'clock P. M. The enemy was repulsed.

Fight near Vidalia, La.—The Mobile Tribune learns from a gentleman who is a bearer of dispatches to Richmond the following particulars of a battle near Vidalia, La: He states that on the 18th inst. our forces, some 1,200 strong, commanded by Gen. Majors, succeeded in getting the enemy, (in command of ——,) numbering 1,200 to 1,500 troops, into an ambush and killed seventeen. Afterwards Gen. Majors got them into a second ambush and killed sixty two more. In the after skirmishing our forces killed about one hundred and forty additional, and captured about 300 negroes, who made their escape or were otherwise disposed of. The negro encampment on the west side of the river was completely broken up and all of the camp equipage, &c., secured. This encampment was a place of rendezvous for the negroes, who were being drilled and prepared for active service. All of the enemy's forces, negroes, &c., who escaped were driven to the east side of the river into Natchez.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mason.—The Richmond Sentinel has the following announcement of the withdrawal of Hon. James M. Mason, C. S. Commissioner to England:

We learn, on inquiry, that the announcement in the Yankee papers of Mr. Mason's withdrawal from England is doubtless correct. Although no official communication has been received from him, yet we are informed that early in August last the President instructed him to withdraw from a mission in which his services could no longer be useful to his country.

From the date at which these instructions were sent, it is apparent that this action of the President must have been based on the intelligence which reached us about that date of the refusal of the British Government to unite with that of France in placing us on a footing of equality with our enemies, by acknowledging the independence which we have so fully vindicated in the face of the world.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1863.

THE CURRENCY.—Our soldiers in the field have for two and a half years proven their will and ability to do their part in this mighty revolution. Courage and patriotism are inherent in man. He is always ready to fight for his rights and liberties, and he soon learns how to fight. But the management of the finances of an infant nation, suddenly plunged into a war in which hundreds of millions stand in the place of tens of thousands, is altogether a different sort of matter, in which more skill is required, and yet in which the Confederacy had fewer resources and no experience. Added to the difficulties of the situation, it can hardly be contended that the Secretary of the Treasury was the man for the times. He had not the nerve to call upon the people to *pay* largely for the support of the war. He lacked faith in their patriotism. They had given the flower of their young men to the cause, and yet he supposed that they would not give—the whole Southern Confederacy,—more than twelve millions of dollars a year in taxes! Not that indeed, for he tempted the States to buy them off from the payment of anything by deducting 10 per cent. from the amount assessed upon any State that would pay the 90 per cent. out of its own Treasury. With this notion of the poverty and stinginess of a people whom he supposed only lavish of their blood, he went on issuing paper promises to pay with an unsparing hand, until the land was filled to overflowing, and it has become indispensable that some remedy shall be devised, if we would save the treasury from bankruptcy and the cause from failure.

It is possible, however, that no other man would have done better than Mr. Memminger. His path has been in many respects through a wilderness, with no sufficient landmarks to guide him in so difficult and dangerous a way. He appears at any rate to be now in search of proper directions, for we find in the Charleston Courier a letter from Wm. Gregg, Esq., an eminently intelligent and practical man, in which he addresses Mr. Memminger in reply to a letter from the latter requesting his "views as to a remedy for the financial embarrassment of our government." We would publish the whole letter but for the unusual influx of advertisements which cannot properly be omitted, and may do so at some future day. He "does not consider the case a hopeless one," only one that "requires bold men and bold measures." He thinks the currency ought to be reduced as speedily as possible to one hundred millions; that this ought to have been done heretofore by selling 7 and 8 per cent. bonds as long as they would sell at reasonable rates; but that now it can only be done by a 'forced loan.' First, he recommends a continued money tax to pay the interest on the public debt; and second, a tax or forced loan of 25 per cent. or more upon the property of the country, the tax payer to receive either 7 or 8 per cent. bonds for such forced loans. The tax to be collected first in sufficient amount to absorb the present currency, and then to provide for the future wants of the government up to fifteen hundred millions [which we take to be only 12 or 15 per cent. of what was the wealth of the Confederacy before the war.] Cash would not be required to pay this tax. A tax note, having a prior lien over all other debts, would command money anywhere, and be negotiable in this or any other country. Such an assumption of the national debt would forever prevent repudiation, and raise Confederate bonds to the highest standard in Europe. It is better, says Mr. Gregg, to give up a part of our estates than to become a conquered people and lose all. If we can get back to what is equal to a specie currency, we could endure a ten years' war and yet be able to pay our national debt. He thinks the tax in kind too complicated a job for the government, and that it encourages the agriculturists in withholding their surplus from market and in disliking to receive and hold treasury notes. He is particularly anxious that the credit of the Confederacy should be preserved untainted, without the slightest disposition to repudiate. If kept within the limits of two thousand millions of dollars, he has no doubt of the abundant ability of the country to pay the public debt. An export duty on cotton alone would do it, and that would come, too, out of the pockets of foreign nations.

Such is a brief outline of a very interesting contribution to the cause on this question.

But we find another in the last Greensboro' Patriot, from Gov. Morehead, addressed to the President, and for this we make room. It strikes us more favorably than the plan of a forced loan. Such a loan may become a necessity, but it can never be otherwise than an odious necessity. Whereas the people might proudly and cheerfully come forward and voluntarily tender to their country the loan of a third or a fourth of the amount that Mr. Gregg proposes to exact. It is in the nature of that most popular and wise measure of Napoleon, who called upon the people of France in his day of need for a loan, asking everybody to contribute a portion, even, if we recollect aright, as small as 50 francs (10 dollars.) The result was that everybody did subscribe, it became emphatically the people's loan, giving a pecuniary interest to every man, woman and child in the country in favor of the government. The people of our country have every interest at stake, but it is doubtful whether many of them would not feel it more intensely if they had a government bond in their pocket.

We commend Gov. Morehead's views to the consideration of our readers.

THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We are rejoiced to learn from a friend who has had good opportunities for forming an opinion, and in whose judgment we have great confidence, that the re-election of the Hon. Tho's S. Ashe is regarded as certain. There is perhaps no election in the State in which so general an interest is felt. Mr. Ashe is a gentleman of very decided ability, whose experience in the National Councils is valuable and should not be lost without some compensating advantage His frank, honest, gentlemanly bearing and character give him influence in Congress, as everywhere, and reflect honor upon the people who select him to represent them—it must be a worthy and intelligent community that chooses such a man as its agent. It would not be wise, in a time of difficulty and danger, to discard a faithful Representative, familiar with his duties and having the confidence of those with whom he is associated.

We learn that Mr. Ashe has everywhere in the canvass, whilst expressing the strongest desire for peace, maintained that the "peace meetings" in this State, so far from promoting peace, were of directly opposite tendency, calculated to encourage the enemy and to prolong the war. There can be no doubt about the truth of this, and the country owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Ashe for making it plain in sections where "peace meetings" were at first popular. We ourselves have seen written evidence that they have caused desertions from our army; and the yankee papers abundantly show that they have possessed all yankeedom with hopes of speedily regaining North Carolina, and encouraged them to call for more troops to invade the interior of the State in the expectation of finding friends there in the persons of the holders of these meetings. These meetings, therefore, in most of which we have no doubt good and patriotic men participated under the delusive expectation that they might in some way or other promote that end which we all so ardently desire, have really and manifestly weakened our army, divided our people to some extent, and encouraged the enemy. Such effects could only lead to a prolongation of the war, the very opposite of what was intended. It gives us more pleasure than we can express to learn that even the participants in this movement have become aware of its hurtful tendency, and that consequently peace meetings are in disfavor, even in counties where they were most popular.

It is natural that it should be so. The people of North Carolina are emphatically a law-abiding people. And when those who inconsiderately proposed that "the people" should open negotiations for peace, or that the State should do so on its own part, without securing the cooperation of her sister States which have with her borne the shock of this great struggle, it was only necessary to remind such a law-abiding people that neither they nor their State could lawfully or honorably do any such thing. They had wisely delegated the treaty making power—which they could not use themselves—to the Confederate President and Senate: made them their agents to accomplish this purpose, dear to all, of securing as soon as possible a really honorable peace—a peace that would give us independence, without which there can be no peace. The sober second thought has deeply impressed these truths upon the minds of the people, even in the sections where "peace meetings" have been held; and the result is, as we learn verbally and by letter, not that the desire for "a speedy, an honorable, and a lasting peace" is dying out—God forbid!—but that the restless desire to usurp the power delegated to the authorities is dying out. Sensible people have become satisfied that that power is in the right hands, and that it will be exerted at the very first moment in which it can be made effective. The war will not last one day longer than is necessary to secure peace with independence. We fully concur with a position that we hear was taken by Mr. Ashe, that the government might tender the olive branch to the Lincoln government after any great advantage gained by us. The President might tender it under such a state of things with honor to himself and with a faint shadow of hope that Lincoln would accept it. It was at first thought—probably this was the occasion of Mr. Ashe's taking that position—that the battle of Chickamauga was such a "complete" victory as would justify the President in now making such overtures. But that battle is to be fought over again. If it should again result, through the blessing of God, in our favor—if Rosecrans should be starved into a surrender, or his army driven into the Tennessee, or "destroyed," then no for another tender of peace, not by irresponsible individuals, but by the President of the Confederate States.

Another reason for the disfavor into which these "peace meetings" have fallen, is, that honest men were not inclined to the association of persons who claimed to belong to their party and yet unblushingly resolved that they would "pay no tithes to Bradford or to any body else;" and of traitors who resolved that they were "for the [yankee] constitution as it is and the Union as it was." Ninety-nine hundredths of the "peace party," with all their anxiety for peace, are too honest to act with those who glory in refusing to pay their just debts, whether to government or to individuals, too patriotic to be tories, and too intelligent not to see that the old United States constitution is a dead letter as to them and their rights, and the old Union an impossibility. Hence, honest and patriotic and intelligent men have come out from among the illegitimate peace men, and North Carolina is herself again—the same sober, honest, law-abiding, patriotic and intelligent old State, which has given her treasure and her blood for independence, and will have nothing short of independence as their price

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—The steamer Advance, belonging to the State of North Carolina, has just made her third trip into Wilmington from Bermuda. There is no impropriety in mentioning the fact, as we learn she was chased and fired at by the blockaders, but got in safely. It is supposed, that besides her usual cargo of clothes, blankets and shoes for the North Carolina soldiers, she has brought many thousand pairs of cotton and wool cards, to be sold to the people of the State at cost and charges. The sagacity of our Governor and Legislature in thus providing for both soldiers and people, at a probable saving of millions of dollars in the cost, is worthy of all praise.

DESERTERS AND TORIES IN GEORGIA.—The Atlanta Intelligencer gives a detailed account of an expedition of 500 troops to North Georgia in search of deserters and tories. They had a regular battle with this domestic enemy, killing 4, wounding a number, and capturing 80 to 100, and dispersed the remainder. A large number voluntarily came in to join their companies. A yankee officer was among the prisoners captured.

The Petersburg Express locates these operations in the mountains of North Carolina. The Intelligencer says they were in Georgia. Give Georgia her due.

PROVIDE FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We are requested by the President of the Cumberland Hospital Association to appeal to the public for renewed exertions and gifts for the comfort of our soldiers during the coming Winter. We could not do so more effectually or in more simply eloquent terms than she has done in a private note to us, as follows:—

"Will you be so good as to urge upon our people the necessity of directing their zeal and energies to the great object of providing for the comfort of our soldiers for the coming winter.

"The beneficial result of the labors of our Association hitherto, through the liberality of the public, has been too apparent and too important not to be highly appreciated, and as our brave soldiers falter not in our defence, so it is the earnest wish of our Association to falter not in its ministrations to them.

"We only ask the means from a generous public."

RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.—See the proceedings of citizens in Cedar Creek District in this county. It is an excellent example for the imitation of other county districts in all parts of the State, for there is no reason why so desirable a movement should be confined to the towns.

NEW MAIL FACILITIES.—We congratulate the people on the Summerville route from this place to Raleigh, as well as the traveling public, on the establishment of a semi-weekly hack line upon it. See advertisement.

AN ATTRACTIVE SERVICE.—See Col. Mallett's Order for the organization of a Battalion of mounted men for home service.

"W," and several other communications unavoidably deferred.

President Davis gone to Tennessee.—The President was at Marietta, Geo., on the 9th, on his way to Bragg's army. He made brief and cheerful speeches at various points on his route. He was accompanied by Generals Longstreet and Pemberton, and Gov. Brown of Georgia, and his own personal staff.

Gen Hood—The latest account from this distinguished officer, whose life had been despaired of, represents him to be past the crisis, and out of danger.

Elections.—Gov. Brown of Georgia has been re-elected by a large majority.

A Gen. Clark has been elected Governor of Mississippi by a large vote.

Exchange of Prisoners.—A Richmond dispatch says that Commissioner Ould had another interview on Monday at City Point with Commissioner Meredith on the subject of the exchange of officers. No conclusion was arrived at, but it is believed that the Yankee government will ultimately agree to some equitable arrangement. Surgeons will probably be exchanged at an early day. The Yankees hold seven Generals and nineteen hundred other Confederate officers as prisoners.

A gentleman from Lincoln's dominion, an exile because of his opposition to the dynasty now in power in the Northern States, informs us that the "Davidson" communication from the Raleigh Standard has been reprinted by millions, and thrown broadcast over the whole North as an evidence that North Carolina is opposed to the Confederacy and anxious to re-unite her destinies with those of the Northern States.

Wilmington Journal.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of 1 pr extra blankets from Mrs Hattie Goldston; 1 package dried okra through Mrs Steel.

Donations will in future be sent to Mr Lilly's store.

The Committee of the Association are requested to meet at Society Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A GALLANT NAVAL EXPLOIT.

From the Charleston Courier, 7th inst.

One of the most daring and gallant naval exploits of the war, distinguished by the greatest coolness, presence of mind and intrepidity of the brave men associated in the enterprise, was performed Monday night. This was no less than an attempt to blow up the U. S. steamer New Ironsides, lying off Morris' Island. We gather the following particulars from participants in the affair:

The torpedo steamer David, with a crew of four volunteers, consisting of Lieut. Wm. T. Glassell, J. H. Toombs, Chief Engineer, and James Sullivan, Fireman of the gunboat Chichora, with J. W. Cannon, Assistant Pilot of the gunboat Palmetto State, left South Atlantic wharf between six and seven o'clock on Monday evening, for the purpose of running out to the Ironsides, exploding a torpedo under that vessel near amidships, and if possible blowing her up.

The weather being dark and hazy, favored the enterprise. The boat proceeded down the harbor, skirting along the shoals on the inside of the channel until nearly abreast of their formidable antagonist, the New Ironsides.

They remained in this position for a short time, circling around on the large shoal near the anchorage of the object of their visit. Lieut. Glassel, with a double-barrelled gun, sat in front of Pilot Cannon, who had charge of the helm. Chief Engineer Toombs was at the engine, with the brave and undaunted Sullivan, the volunteer fireman, when something like the following conversation ensued:

Lieut. Glassell:—"It is now 9 o'clock. Shall we strike her?"

Pilot Cannon.—"That is what we came for. I am ready."

Engineer Toombs.—"Let us go at her, then, and do our best."

Sullivan (Fireman).—"I am with you all, and waiting. Go ahead."

The boat was now put bow on, and aimed directly for the Ironsides. As the little steamer darted forward the lookout on the Ironsides hailed them, with "Take care there, you will run into us. What steamer is that?" Lieut. Glassell replied by discharging one barrel at the Yankee sentinel, and tendering the gun to Pilot Cannon, told him there was another Yankee, pointing to one with his body half over the bulkwarks, and asked Cannon to take care of him with the other barrel.

The next moment they had struck the Ironsides, and exploded the torpedo about fifteen feet from the keel, on the starboard side. An immense volume of water was thrown up, covering our little boat, and, going through the smoke stack, entered the furnace, and completely extinguished the fire.

In addition to this, pieces of the ballast had fallen in the works of the engine, rendering it unmanageable at that time. Volley after volley of musketry from the crew of the Ironsides and from the launches began to pour in upon them. Lieut. Glassell gave the order to back, but it was found impossible. In this condition, with no shelter and no hope of escape, they thought it best to surrender and hailed the enemy to that effect. The yankees, however, paid no attention to the call but continued the fire. It was then proposed to put on their life preservers, jump overboard and endeavor to swim to the shore. All but Pilot Cannon consented. The latter being unable to swim, said he would stay and take his chances in the boat. Lieut. Glassell, Engineer Toombs and Sullivan, the fireman, left the boat. The two first having on life preservers, and the latter supporting himself on one of the hatches thrown to him by the pilot. Engineer Toombs becoming embarrassed with his clothing in the water, got back to the boat and was assisted in by Cannon.

The boat was then rapidly drifting from the Ironsides. He now fortunately found a match, and lighting a torch crept back to the engine, discovered and removed the cause of its not working, and soon got it in order. They then commenced to run the gauntlet of the Monitors and launches. The latter seemed inspired with a seeming dread of something supernatural, and opened a path right and left for the little steamer. The Ironsides fired two eleven inch shot at the party as they sped away, but fired completely over them. The crews of the Monitors which the steamer was obliged to pass on her return, were also out and commenced a heavy fire of musketry upon her as she was passing. The launches made way evidently from a wholesome regard for her explosive character. Engineer Toombs and Cannon reached their wharf in the city about midnight.

With regard to the damage of the Ironsides nothing positive is known. At the moment of striking there was great consternation on board. It was reported that the crew in gangs were hard at work at the pumps all day yesterday. Small boats were seen continually passing between the Ironsides and the Monitors. At nightfall, however, she remained at her old anchorage.

Such is the narrative of this brilliant affair, which, had it been an entire success, would have rid us of the most formidable foe engaged in this siege.

From the North.—Northern papers at Richmond are to the 8th instant.

From Tennessee.—A telegram from Louisville says that Burnside has driven the enemy before him southward to Hiawassee river, and eastward as far as Greenville. The right wing of Burnside's army is thus put in communication with the army of the Cumberland. Hooker is to command a part of the reinforcements sent to Rosecrans. Reinforcements were literally pouring down from Louisville.

Captures.—The blockade runners Diamond, Alabama, and Lizzie Davis have been captured by Yankee cruisers.

Exchange of Prisoners.—A new arrangement for the exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon. The details are still under consideration.

Gold.—Gold in New York on Tuesday at the second board, was 147½, and on Wednesday, 146½.

There are no other items of interest.

From Europe.—The Persia from Liverpool with dates to the 26th ultimo, has arrived at New York.

Mason's letter to Russell on withdrawing from London, is published. He quotes his instructions from Richmond, which state that President Davis believes the English Government is determined to decline his overtures for friendly relations, and will not receive a minister, therefore it is no longer conducive to the interest, nor consistent with the dignity of the Confederate Government, for Mason to continue his residence in London.

The Alabama, Georgia and Conrad have captured the American ships Sea Bride, Sala, Prince of Wales and Santee, and bonded them.

The Vanderbilt left St. Helena on the 20th of August in pursuit of rebel pirates.

From the Southwest.—MOBILE, Oct 9.—A late arrival from Shreveport states that Price is falling back towards Shreveport, and Taylor falling back from Alexandria, and Banks pursuing. Banks's force is estimated at 35,000 and Steele's and Blunt's at 30,000.

35,000 French troops are reported at Matamoras. The report is everywhere credited.

Gen. Forrest is here under leave to recruit his health, and is not under arrest. He has tendered his resignation, and if accepted, he will raise an independent force.

The Register has a late Memphis Bulletin. A New Orleans letter says that the Sabine expedition was a much grander affair than represented. Troops were sent to Brashier City to engage the Confederates there while Franklin went with his flotilla to land 25,000 at the Pass. All the other movements in that direction have been stopped, and the Texas expedition is certainly abandoned for the present. The letter complains that the opening of the Mississippi has not benefited New Orleans. Provisions are higher than ever.

The Tribune has late information from Pensacola which states that the yellow fever was raging. The yankee fleet and crews had been removed to Santa Rosa.

What the Washington Diplomats think of French Intervention.—The Washington correspondent of the New York World of the 6th inst. writes:

"The "body of foreign diplomacy" here, did not, if we except the French portion of it, without a pang, read the pamphlet of M. Chevalier. The hand of the French Emperor was plain to them throughout all its parts, and inimical to our institutions as the European ministers are, they cannot, now that it appears a thing determined, look undisturbed on France reaching forward to the Mexican-Confederate combination, which gives that ambitious power all Mexico, and besides, the first place in the alliance and affections of the Confederate States, the cotton producing power of the world. While they profess to believe that the Napoleon-Davis partnership will prevail, they console themselves in the conviction that there will be no permanency in the new alliance, and they are equally sure that Davis, in the end, will get the best end of the bargain, since, if the Confederate States can secure their independence through French help, they will not be long in seizing Mexico on their own account.

"They say that Louis Napoleon's mind is visible all through the Chevalier pamphlet, and manifest from a similar test as that by which Dugald Dalgetty detected the Duke of Argyle when that noble visited Scotland in disguise, to-wit: that no one else would have spoken so well of him."

Death of a distinguished Charlestonian.—Hon. Wm. J. Grayson died in Newbury on the 4th inst., in the 75th year of his age. He was an accomplished literary gentleman and had filled with ability several high offices, State and national.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., Oct. 2, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: For a week or more the N. C. Brigade of Gen. Rob't D. Johnston has been on duty at Germanna Ford, on the opposite side of the river from which is quite a large force of the enemy.

More than one attempt has been made by the forces at Germanna to capture the enemy's pickets, all of them failing, until last night, when the boys from Johnston's brigade made up a party and concluded to teach the Virginians the way to do the business right. Lieut. Durham of the 12th N. C. T., with 20 men from the 12th, 8 men from the 23d, 8 men from the 5th, and 6 men from the 20th, crossed the river and surprised a large picket of the enemy, capturing prisoners and ten cavalry horses. After beating about the bush for another covey of the yankees, and finding none, they returned in safety without the loss of a man, and without an accident. This is one of the brightest little dashes of the war, and, I think, the only successful one of the kind made by infantry.

There is very little in the shape of news to be gathered now. Report says Meade has again retreated, but it lacks those elements of truth, probability and confirmation.

The New York Herald (25th) in its editorial column says that the battle in Georgia, as it now stands,—Rosecranz holding Bragg in check before Chattanooga,—amounts to a very disheartening defeat to the rebels.

This has been the cry of the Northern press, however great may be their losses, either in men on the field or strategic importance, and in this way they have succeeded again in pulling the wool over the eyes of their people.

It has been said that "happy is the man who binds the bloody laurel about his brow in the glitter of victory," and if promotion be a source of happiness, the proverb has been exemplified in the appointment of Col. E. D. Johnston of the 23d N. C. T. to Brigadier General, for to his gallantry on the field alone can the advancement be attributed. He certainly possesses no superior fitness in point of ability for the position, yet he is a clever man and his appointment is popular in his command. But surely the President might have found older, abler and more experienced officers, and men equally as brave, for the position. Yet he has evinced a remarkable judgment in most of the appointments of officers, and a mistake, now and then, should not render him liable to censure.

The army is in fine spirits for a fight, and they are quite as anxious as they ever have been to meet the enemy,—the more because they would by a victory vindicate their reputation from slurs which have been cast upon them by those who have not truly appreciated the advantages gained by Gen. Lee in his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Should any thing of interest occur you will hear again from HORNET.

DIED,

In Robeson county, at the residence of Mr. Robert A. Rozier, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of Oct. 1863, Mrs. RUTH DAVIS, in the 94th year of her age, relict of Mr. Sampson Davis (of Bladen county, N. C.) a Revolutionary soldier. The deceased had been for many years a member in the family of Mr. R. A. Rozier who married her niece, who was always kind to the deceased, administering to her necessities with her own soft hand in preference to ordering a servant. Her end was calm and peaceful. She died without an enemy.

Com.

Congressional Cards.

Messrs. Editors: I have just read (in the Observer) the Address of Mr. Meares, candidate for member of Congress, and agree with him in all he says about Col. Strange, but at the same time I am under the impression that Mr. Meares, by filling the office of Assistant Quarter Master is very nearly as great a stranger to the dangers, hardships and fatigues of active camp life as Col. Strange. Holding the position they do does not allow them an opportunity for active service like the brave and noble Fuller, who volunteered as a *private* when our difficulties *first* commenced. Fuller need make no declarations either written or verbal, for any one who has been in the eastern parts of Virginia and North Carolina and seen the dangers and hardships he has had, will be contented to judge him by his actions (which speak stronger than words,) that he is in favor of us fighting to the last for our independence. As for intrepidity, I was present at the battle of the Bridge near Goldsboro', and can say a braver man has never stood at the mouth of a cannon. It is to be hoped that every *soldier* from the fourth District will give him a vote.

AN ORIGINAL SECESSIONIST AND DEMOCRAT.

1tpd

To The Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

I Now have two opponents in the field, neither of whom has made any public declaration of their principles and sentiments, as you had a right to expect of them. Nor have they attacked the principles and policy avowed in my former cards.

While I claim no credit for being in the army in the performance of a duty which we all owe to a common cause, I am unable to understand the motives of those who are willing to confer a *great* honor on a political aspirant who can give no satisfactory excuse for remaining out of the army throughout this war.

Col. Robert Strange, who has recently announced himself, is in the prime of life and the enjoyment of excellent health, and ought to have joined the army in the beginning of the struggle. It is true that he has been Solicitor of the District during a portion of the war and is also Colonel of a Militia Regiment; but both of these offices could have been filled with ability by gentlemen, who from age or other causes, were unfitted for camp life. If my example had been followed by the fighting population of the South in sacrificing private interests and entering the army on the 15th of April, 1861, our independence would have been conquered in less than six months. On the other hand, if Col. Strange's example had been followed by our fighting population, in remaining at home to pursue their usual avocations, the enemy would have conquered and enslaved us without a struggle. I must now remind my friends, that while Col. Strange is going the rounds of the Fall Term of the Courts, and can see his friends and have every advantage in securing votes, my hands are completely tied, having no control over my time, and I must rely entirely upon *their* exertions; being confident of a triumphant result if they will make known my principles and position at home and in the army.

Your obedient servant,

O. P. MEARES,
A. Q. M., 61st Reg't, N. C. T.

Sept. 30, 1863. 68-6tpd

To the Voters of the 3d Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have received solicitations from every portion of the District to become a candidate for Congress, and to address the people. Although this is not the sphere of service I would select, yet I am not disposed to shrink from any duty where it is supposed I may be useful.

It is hardly necessary for me to say, that I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of our War of defence until peace shall come by the recognition of our National Independence. When our enemies cease to tread our soil and "let us alone," all honorable men will rejoice in *Peace*. Until then interest and duty alike demand that we should support both the Confederate and State authorities in all measures for the achievement of this end.

I purpose to address the people of the District at as many points as I can reach before the election, when my views will be fully given. In the Army they are well known, and I flatter myself that I need only to commend my course to my brethren in the field to insure from them a cordial support.

I am, very respectfully,

D. K. McRAE.

P. S. I will address the people of Duplin on Tuesday of Superior Court; of Wayne on Tuesday of their Superior Court; of Johnston on Saturday 10th of October.

D. K. McRAE.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1863. 68-te

We are authorized to announce ROBERT STRANGE, Esq., as a candidate to represent this (the fourth District) in the House of Representatives of next Congress of the Confederate States.

Election the first Wednesday in November.

VOTERS OF THE 4TH CON. DISTRICT.

Sept. 25. 67-1tepd

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow-citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. THOMAS C. FULLER as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut. Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr Simeon P. Phillips, a native of Moore county, N. C. and a private in the 8th South Carolina Reg't of Volunteers, fell near Chattanooga, Geo., on the 20th Sept'r. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for ten years; thus leaving with his bereaved friends the solace of his having died in full hope of a place in the mansions of rest, where holy seraphs, in full glory, sweep around the heaven'r throne, harping the notes of redeeming love. B. P. P.

Wilmington Journal please copy.

MARRIED,

On the 24th of September, by Robinson Ward, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. WEST to Miss NANCY M. HERRING.

In Chapel Hill, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. S. Pool, Mr. E. W. WOODS to Miss AURORA HATCH, all of Chapel Hill

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 12.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 1 75 to $2. Lard 1 75 to $2
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 1 [illegible]
Butter 2 50.
Coffee, none.
Cotton 75 to 75.
Cotton Yarn—$8 to $20 per bunch.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Copperas 1 50 to $2.
Dried Fruit—Apples $5 to $6, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 1 75 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour 50 00 to 55 00.
Fodder 4 00 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn 5 25. Wheat 10 50. Rye 4 50. Oats 3 50. Peas, new 3 50 to 4 00, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 1 00, dry 2 00.
Iron—Swedes $1.
Leather—Upper 7 00 to 10 00 per lb., Sole $6 to $8.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $25 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $25; Peach Brandy $25.
Molasses—Country made $6; N. O. $10 to $12
Nails—$150 per keg, retailing at 1 50 to 1 75 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel.
Rice 22½ cts. by the cask.
Sugar—$2 50 at retail.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 75 to 2 00.
Salt $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 65 cts. per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.

Corrected by H. L. PEMBERTON.

Confederate Taxes.

TO enable Tax payers who were prevented from meeting me at the appointments in the County to save the payment of double taxes, I will attend with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell on Friday and Monday, October 16th and 19th. After that time the penalty will be exacted. B. W. HARDIE,

District Collector for Cumberland County.

Oct. 12. 71-12t

Presbyterian copy one time.

Wanted to Purchase,

WESTERN RAIL ROAD STOCK;
Bank Notes;
Gold and Silver;
North Carolina Treasury Notes (Fundable;)
" " " $1 and $2;
" " Bonds, old and new;
County of Cumberland Bonds;
Town of Fayetteville Bonds;
Greensboro' $1 and $2 Certificates;
Confederate 7 and 8 per cent. Bonds:
Coupons of $15,000,000 loan;
" of Town and County Bonds;
" of old North Carolina Bonds;

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 12, 1863. 71tf

CORRECTION.

PRIVATE EDMUND W. BORROUGHS of Chatham county, who was advertised as a deserter, and whose name appears on my company books as a deserter, I have ascertained, through the Army Intelligence office at Richmond, died at Mount Jackson Hospital, Va., where he had entered after leaving the Reg't on the 11th of Nov. 1862. I have never received any official information of the fact, therefore the mistake.

I deem this correction due to his memory, as well as to the feelings of his friends.

BENJ. ROBINSON,
Capt. Co. A, 5th N. C. T.

Oct. 12. 1tpd

A PLEASANT TRIP TO RALEIGH.

THE subscribers have put on the route to Raleigh via Summerville, a two horse PASSENGER COACH. They will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M., arrive at Raleigh same day at 9 P. M. Leave Raleigh Wednesday and Sunday at 6 A. M., arrive at Fayetteville same day at 9 P. M.

We will have none but good drivers, or drive ourselves. Our firm will be D. WARD & CO.

DAVID WARD.
J. A. SINK.

Oct'r 12, 1863. 71-4wpd

Mrs. WM. McCLANE has opened her house at Egypt, the present terminus of the W. R. R., for the reception of transient company. She solicits the patronage of the public with a promise that every effort will be made for their comfort.

Oct. 9, 1863. 71-1m

Dr. J. H. FREEMAN IS in town, and those having engagements will please call soon.

Fayetteville, Oct 12 71-1mpd

NOTICE.

LOST, at Cape Fear Church, or between my house and the Church, a CORAL NECKLACE, with a Gold Locket attached. Any person finding the above property and returning it to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded.

R. J. FENNELL.

Oct 10, 1863 71-2tpd

WANTED,

A SITUATION as MILLER, in some good Mill, (country mill preferred.) Address me at Franklinsville, N. C. J. B. RUSSELL.

Oct. 5, 1863. 71-5tpd

TAX NOTICE.

THE Assessors for the county of Montgomery will attend

At Diffie's, Thursday 15th Oct.
Bean's, Friday 16th.
Fork, Saturday 17th.
Zion, Monday 19th.
Mt. Gilead, Tuesday 20th.
Rock Springs, Wednesday 21st.
Bruton's, Thursday 22d.
Troy, Friday 23d;

To assess the "Tax in Kind" on wheat, oats, rye, fodder, Irish potatoes, &c. All farmers are requested to attend. It will be greatly to their interest to do so.

The undersigned will also attend at the above places to collect the money tax.

ALEX. KELLY, Tax Collector.

Oct. 1, 1863. 71-2w

Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, privately, a Farm of four hundred acres, in Randolph county, N. C., lying about 20 miles south-east of High Point, on the plank road running from High Point to Fayetteville, and about 5 miles from Ashebro'. About 100 acres cleared, the remainder heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. A two-story log dwelling is the only improvement on the place Possession given immediately. For particulars address

JNO T. HAGAN
Care of H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1863. 71-9t*4t

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, some 22 years old. She is sold because she is found to be ungovernable in the absence of my husband. Apply to W. F. Leak. H. P. STEELE.

Rockingham, Oct'r 6, 1863. 71-4t

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st of June last, his negro boy PETER, aged 19, dark complexion, front teeth affected and one of them out, slow spoken, good countenance, about five feet eight inches high, tolerably stout, would weigh about 145. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Laurinburgh, Richmond county, N. C., where his relations live. I bought him from Duncan McLaurin, Esq., of that vicinity.

I will give $100 for his delivery to me or confinement in Bennettsville Jail. W. R. LEE.

Pensacola, S. C., Oct. 8. 71-1mpd

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.
[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION is authorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of six companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses, and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau for the purposes of Conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their own officers. The Field Officer to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JNO. WITHERS, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

THE Commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempts from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War.

It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in N. C.; and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defence of their homes, their firesides, and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen.

The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Capt. and A. A. A. G. [71tf

LONG ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 29, 1863.

Editors Observer—Gentlemen: Permit me, through your columns, to publish an article relative to a letter written by me to Dr. Warren, S. G. of the State. This matter would have been attended to promptly but for the fact I did not keep a copy of the letter which was not intended for publication, neither for the purpose of intentionally misrepresenting the Surgeons of hospitals in Charleston. I deny any such charge. My statement made in the letter, "That they were unwilling to receive the sick from Sullivan's Island and wished them furloughed," was made upon information from one of the Surgeons of a South Carolina Regiment who was on the Island at the time. I was misled by it and have since learned their reason for making the request of him, was, his Reg't had been raised contiguous to Charleston, which I knew nothing of at the time of writing the letter. I acting under the impression made upon me at the time, and as Sen. Surgeon of the N. C. T. here, felt it my duty, if such was the case, to make some arrangements for the sick; hence it was I addressed Dr. Warren the letter, thinking he would take some step towards establishing a N. C. Hospital here. I had a very large number of sick at the time and knew hospitals had been established in Va., and could see no reason why one could not be gotten up in S. C. I also knew the Legislature had appropriated $300,000 to be expended in caring for the sick and wounded from the State. If I had had an opportunity I could have given a satisfactory explanation which would have rendered unnecessary John Spelman's article, written as he states, upon the testimony of Gen. Clingman, which I knew was calculated to reflect very seriously upon my character if allowed to pass unnoticed. I have called on Gen. Clingman for an explanation why his letter was written, which he has given by letter, through H. McKethan, Col. of the 51st Reg't, N. C. T., which letter I publish below.

S. B. MORISEY.

HEADQUAR'S OF THE 2D SUBDIVISION OF THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C., Oct. 1, 1863.

Col.—I received yesterday your note enclosing to me a statement of Dr. Morisey of the date of Sept. 23d, in which he explains his connection with a report in relation to the Hospitals in Charleston. You will doubtless remember my stating to you that in my note to S. B. Biddle, Esq., I intended no reference whatever to Dr. Morisey. Mr

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is an authentic copy of General [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following outline of the recent operations of this army for the information of the Department:

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac.

It was thought that the corresponding movements on the part of the enemy to which those contemplated by us would probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army then commanded by Gen. Hooker, and that in any event that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require.

In addition to these advantages, it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success.

Actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented, the movement began on the 3d June. McLaws's division, of Longstreet's corps, left Fredericksburg for Culpeper C. H., and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same place.

They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving that of A. P. Hill to occupy our lines at Fredericksburg.

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, on the following day he crossed a force, amounting to about one army corps, to the south side of the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. Gen. Hill disposed his command to resist their advance; but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of Longstreet and Ewell reached Culpeper C. H. by the 8th, at which point the cavalry under Gen. Stuart was also concentrated.

On the 9th a large force of Federal cavalry, strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly's and Kelly's fords, and attacked Gen. Stuart. A severe engagement ensued, continuing from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving 400 prisoners, three pieces of artillery and several colors in our hands.

Gen. Jenkins, with his cavalry brigade, had been ordered to advance towards Winchester to co-operate with the infantry in the proposed expedition into the Lower Valley, and at the same time Gen. Imboden was directed, with his command, to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester and prevent the enemy at that place from being reinforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when Gen. Ewell left Culpeper C. H. on the 16th. Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached Rodes's division to Berryville, with instructions after dislodging the force there to cut off the communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the divisions of Early and Johnson, Gen. Ewell advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town on the 13th. On the same day the troops at Berryville fell back before Gen. Rodes, retreating to Winchester. On the 14th Gen. Early stormed the works at the latter place, and the whole army of Gen. Milroy was captured or dispersed. Most of those who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by Gen. Johnson. Their leader fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fugitives.

Gen. Rodes marched from Berryville to Martinsburg, entering the latter place on the 14th, where he took seven hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and a considerable quantity of stores. These operations cleared the Valley of the enemy, those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland Heights. More than four thousand prisoners, twenty-nine pieces of artillery, two hundred and seventy wagons and ambulances, with four hundred horses, were captured, besides a large amount of military stores. Our loss was small. On the night that Ewell appeared at Winchester, the Federal troops in front of A. P. Hill, at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock and the next day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford.

The whole army of Gen. Hooker withdrew from the line of the Rappahannock, pursuing the roads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the purpose of Gen. Hooker to take a position which would enable him to cover the approaches to Washington city. With a view to draw him further from his base, and at the same time to cover the march of A. P. Hill, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburg for the Valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front, Longstreet moved from Culpeper C. H. on the 15th, and advancing along the east side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps. His force had been augmented while at Culpeper by Gen. Pickett with three brigades of his division.

The cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, was thrown out in front of Longstreet to watch the enemy now reported to be moving into Loudon. On the 17th, his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours under Gen. Stuart near Aldie, and was driven back with loss. The next day the engagement was renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly supported by infantry, and Gen. Stuart was in turn compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced as far as Upperville and then fell back. In these engagements Gen. Stuart took about 400 prisoners, and a considerable number of horses and arms.

In the meantime a part of Gen. Ewell's corps had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to follow. Gen. Jenkins with his cavalry, who accompanied Gen. Ewell, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Federal army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by Longstreet, the latter was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, Gen. Hill having already reached the Valley.

Gen. Stuart was left to guard the passes of the mountains, and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harrass and impede as much as possible should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event, Gen. Stuart was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or west of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgment should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th the progress of Ewell rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be in supporting distance, and Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport and the latter at Shepherdstown. The column reached at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburg on the 27th.

No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the east side of the mountains after it should enter Maryland, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac through Hagerstown and Williamsport, Gen. Ewell had been instructed to send a division eastward from Chambersburg to cross the South Mountains. Early's division was detached for this purpose, and proceeded as far east as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

Gen. Imboden, in pursuance of the instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged on the left of Gen. Ewell during the progress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven off the forces guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying all the important bridges on that route from Cumberland to Martinsburg, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

He subsequently took position at Hancock, and, after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg, was directed to march by way of McConnellsburg to that place.

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg; but on the night of the 29th information was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northwards, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, Longstreet and Hill were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, to which point Gen. Ewell was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

Gen. Stuart continued to follow the movements of the Federal army south of the Potomac after our own had entered Maryland, and in his efforts to impede its progress advanced as far eastward as Fairfax C. H. Finding himself unable to delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at Seneca, and marched through Westminster to Carlisle, where he arrived after Gen. Ewell had left for Gettysburg. By the route he pursued the Federal army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march towards Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known.

The leading division of Hill met the enemy in advance of Gettysburg, on the morning of the 1st of July. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a larger force, with which two of his divisions became engaged. Ewell, coming up with two of his divisions by the Heidlesburg road, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg, with heavy loss, including about 5000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

He retired to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march, and, in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but, finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the *enemy's main body, as he was enabled* to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of Gen. Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The remainder of Ewell's and Hill's corps having arrived, and two divisions of Longstreet's, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon intelligence was received of the arrival of Gen. Stuart at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left. A full account of these engagements cannot be given until the reports of the several commanding officers shall have been received, and I shall only offer a general description.

The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the 2d.

The enemy held a high and commanding ridge along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. Gen. Ewell occupied the left of our line, Gen. Hill the centre, and Gen. Longstreet the right. In front of Gen. Longstreet the enemy held a position, from which if he could be driven it was thought that our army could be used to advantage in assailing the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while Gen. Ewell attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. Gen. Hill was instructed to threaten the centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack.

After a severe struggle, Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. Ewell also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. Pickett, with three of his brigades, joined Longstreet the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before.

The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of Hill's corps were ordered to support Longstreet.

The enemy in the meantime had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon on the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries, but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and after a most determined and gallant struggle were compelled to relinquish their advantage and fall back to their original positions with severe loss.

The conduct of the troops was all that I could desire or expect, and they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. More may have been required of them than they were able to perform, but my admiration of their noble qualities, and confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the enemy, has suffered no abatement from the issue of this protracted and sanguinary conflict.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about four thousand prisoners. Nearly two thousand had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements were left behind.

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th.

The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our train moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by the way of Cashtown, guarded by General Imboden. In passing through the mountains, in advance of the column, the great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by General Imboden. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by General Stuart, and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonsboro'. The army after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

The Potomac was found to be so much swollen by the rains, that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland, as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of neighboring mills. The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsiding of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed. The enemy had not yet made his appearance; but, as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon bridge was recovered, and new boats built, so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, and an attack was awaited during that and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdraw to the South side on the night of the 13th.

Ewell's corps forded the river at Williamsport, those of Longstreet and Hill crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the roads the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight on the 14th, and the crossing was not completed until 1 P. M., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of material except a few disabled wagons, and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them the rear of the column had passed.

During the slow and tedious march to the bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them failed to find many in the obscurity of the night, and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brig. Gen Pettigrew was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own and permitted to enter our lines. He was brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterwards. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival, a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced towards Martinsburg. It was attacked by Gen. Fitz Lee, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah river, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we recrossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the waters had subsided the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done.

As soon as the reports of the commanding officers shall be received, a more detailed account of these operations will be given, and occasion will then be taken to speak more particularly of the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men.

It is not yet in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe, including many brave men, and an unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable officers. Among them, I regret to mention the following general officers: Major Generals Hood, Pender, and Trimble severely, and Major-General Heth slightly wounded.

Gen. Pender has since died. This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equalled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated, for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character. Brig. Gens. Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Brig. Gen. Semmes, mortally wounded while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguished them. These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their noble examples.

Brig. Gens. Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones, and Jenkins, were also wounded. Brig. Gen. Archer was taken prisoner. Gen. Pettigrew, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in command until he was mortally wounded near Falling Waters.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observation on the field, and his subsequent movements, it is supposed that he suffered severely.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

A raiding party from East Tennessee visited the plantation of Col. Avery in Mitchell county, last week, laying waste the property and carrying off all the stock.—*Asheville News.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

NEAR RAPIDAN STATION, VA., Sept. 30, 1863.

Perhaps a line or so from these regions of peculiar interest at this time, may not be amiss. The long-looked-for collision between Gen. Bragg and Rosecrans in the West has taken place; and the public eye, grown tired of watching the futile attempts of boasted monitors, oft whipped bluebellies and persistent Generals, to demolish Sumter and reduce to ashes Charleston, the proud Queen of Secessia, turns with anxious gaze towards the army of Northern Virginia. That army, fresh from the field of conflict and with bosoms swelling with the highest order of patriotism, once more from the crests of hills that skirt historic Rapidan, looks down with the feeling of superiority upon its oft vanquished foe. Again the Hyperborean sons of the North that have so long infested the atmosphere of Fredericksburg, who run so gallantly at Chancellorsville and won their everlasting (?) Meade (meed) at Gettysburg, confront our country's invincible band of Southrons, that to day can point to an hundred fields of victory, and boast with pride of a Leader unsurpassed by any on this continent and unequalled since the days of Napoleon.

Your correspondent has neither been dining at "Headquarters" nor bunking with the "reliable gentleman," and hence is unable to furnish the latest items, which by the way, might create an unnecessary sensation or lead you members of the typographical order to suspect the imminency of a huge battle. The Examiner says we are all drawn up in line of battle and there will surely be a big fight in a short time; part of this may be so, but I can't think we will have a very heavy battle along our present lines; the strength of our well chosen position will prove death to the yankees, and they know it. The best credited accounts locate the "grand army of the North" this side of Culpeper C. H; there is a force immediately in our front, mostly cavalry who keep themselves well out of range, not daring to show themselves to our sharp shooters; picket lights distinctly seen at night across the river, and smoke curling from camp fires, are sure indications that the "foemen in arms" is not far off. The enemy's line of pickets stretches from Robinson river to Raccoon ford; just at this time all is quiet, not a gun save that of some solitary corn-field sentry breaks the monotony of the situation; but the papers think this calm is ominous of the storm, while it is generally believed that a break will be made some where before long. Dreading only the worst and hoping for the best, we are confident. Let the yankee general strike whenever he feels like it, he will be but dealing a blow that will place his name in lustrous letters on the retired list, and give to puritanic chivalry a new depreciation. To those who have friends in this Brigade (Kirkland's,) I would state that it is quietly ensconced among the hills near Rapidan station, enjoying all the luxuries that fall to the share of the nomadic son of Mars—respite from the toilsome march, and plentiful rations of bacon, beef and flour, with occasional extras in the way of rice, peas, beans and roasting ears, all drawn with unstinted hand from the inexhaustible pantry of Uncle Jeff. Who wouldn't be a soldier? A good suit of clothes four times a year, three meals a day of the best the market affords, all gratis, and eleven dollars a month pocket money, are pleasing ideas in these times of high prices and apparent scarcity. Cannot some of those still at home, who are constantly harping on the deplorable *fix* in which the country is placed, be persuaded to avail themselves of the opportunity of lessening their wants? It is surprising to see how contented the soldier lives, even while so much comes from home to discourage; in the army the grasping cupidity of Shylock is snowed under, everything of a personal nature that tends to bring about dissatisfaction and trouble is thrown aside, and the whole mind and soul is given up to the great and grand object, complete independence, eternal separation. Whether a new blanket or an overcoat will be forthcoming to keep off the blasts of the coming winter, are questions of more concern to the soldier, and call forth more elaborate discussions around the camp fire, than all the fuss about peace meetings, botch reconstruction, *et id-omne genus.*

If you rightly recollect, ours is the veritable Brigade which the public have been so often informed through sundry literary channels was unable to follow Pickett's Division, in its memorable assault at the battle of Gettysburg, and hence failed to give the required support. We can't see why this Brigade of worthy "Tar Heels" is always mentioned in disparaging terms whenever allusion is made to the gallant charge of Pickett's Division. Well, they all say, that with Pettigrew's assistance, the Division would have stormed and overrun everything; truly a compliment, but by no means intended. We like to see people talk with more moderation and consistency. One correspondent of a certain Southern journal, speaking of the onward move of this Brigade, grows extremely eloquent just as the aforesaid Division was on the point of grasping its prize, bursts forth, they falter, they pause, they turn, they run, pell mell they go, and all is lost, loss. What a pity! Truly, Nil mortalibus arduus est. Even in the columns of the Magnolia Weekly, some knight (I imagine) of the golden bars introduces this same subject, and I may add with unhappy effect, in the midst of his story. After a long rigmarole, laudatory of the efforts of these deathless heroes to scale forty feet of perpendicular rock, jump over the moon, &c., is led to exclaim all of a sudden, *but where was Pettigrew?* We can't tell the gentleman exactly, but will leave him to prosecute his inquiry.

Who ever thought that Pettigrew's Brigade would be named on the page of romance? Indeed we are early reaping the rewards of valor. With this passing notice of these fabrications, prompted by motives as unjust as they are clear, we let them slip for what they are worth, at the same time, we, as an humble and patient set of fellows, are willing to submit the whole matter of our behaviour to the judgment of those high in command, who were present, while the blazing fires of death were sweeping down whole ranks of men like so many wheat straws. *Tempus et justitia historiae dabunt laudes quibus meritis;* at the same time we would add by way of parenthesis, as well as to bring this to a close, that Pettigrew's (now Kirkland's) Brigade, has been complimented by those able to judge as the finest one in the Confederate States, as far as regards discipline, numbers and fighting qualities.

J. W. R.

Negro Prisoners.—Lieut. Daniel of Petersburg, lately returned from the North, informs the Express that there are some 35 or 40 negroes in Fort McHenry, all of whom were taken at Gettysburg. He says that they profess an undying attachment for the South. Several times Gen. Schenck has offered to release them from the fort if they would take the oath of allegiance to the Federal government, and join the Lincoln army. They have peremptorily refused in every instance and claim that they should be restored to their masters and homes in the South. They say they would prefer death to liberty on the terms proposed by Schenck.

J. Withers, of Steel Creek, N. C., has been and now is supplying the destitute with wheat and other needed supplies at old prices. Soldiers' wives are supplied by him with wheat at $1 pr bu.

INCIDENTS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

A letter from a participant in the battle to the Appeal contains the following interesting passage:

"When the battle opened it was most furious. The rattle of musketry seemed to exhaust the capacity of the atmosphere to contain more sound. The report of cannon and shell had no echo. Imagine, if you can, at the same time the report of fifty thousand muskets, fifty pieces of artillery and the cheering of thirty thousand men, and you will know then how the sunlight of that glorious Sabbath was hailed, as it spread its influence over the battle field of Chickamauga. We count the steps of advance by the cheers of our men, as that column led by Hill, by Breckinridge and by Cleburne moved; now it is four hundred yards gained; now another! and now another! Then a pause. It is a pause in that advance—it is a pause in our hearts' beat. Now recedes the blood, as recedes our line, driven back four hundred yards. The fight grows stationary; midday has come and passed; 'tis 1 o'clock; Cheatham's boys and Walker's are ordered to pass to the right of Hill. The ball has opened in another direction. Longstreet, who commands the left, is moving forward, and forward, slowly pressing the enemy back. The day is fast wearing away. We reach our position on the right, and appreciate what Hill and Breckinridge and Cleburne have done; we see and know the game is ours—that Longstreet is on a bully old fashioned Virginia drive, and that the enemy is ours. Hill's corps is replenished with ammunition, and with quick step march with loud cheers, and as they march over breastwork after breastwork, and are joined upon the right and left, there rang such a shout from Longstreet, on the left, to Cheatham and Walker on the right, as would startle old ocean in its wildest storm. It was a wild, joyous, glorious shout, announcing victory with the close of that glorious sanlit Sabbath. Night and the thick woods stopped the pursuit."

The yankees burned their works *and with them their dead and wounded.* Of the horrible scene the following account is given in a letter to the Atlanta Confederacy:

"As it grows darker, we observe a bright light about one mile in front of us, which our guide informs us is the burning of their second line of works, which the Yankees fired before leaving. 'You will see some awful sights if you go there,' remarked he. Ere long—

'The pale moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down
On the red sands of the battle field, with bloody corses strewn'

"And wending our way among the grand old oaks of the forest now scarred and withered by the strife enacted beneath them, and picking our way among the dead bodies of men and horses, we at length reached the works constructed by the enemy on Saturday night, and defended with such obstinacy on Sunday. Notwithstanding I have seen some dozen battle fields during the war, I have never seen anything to compare with the horrors of the scene presented here. As I stated before, the enemy had set fire to their works when forced to leave them, and the fire had communicated to the forests and lit up the scene far and wide. The dead and wounded lay in heaps, literally piled upon each other, and in many instances the fire had burned them to a cinder, and many of the wounded had their clothes burned off, and their bodies were a perfect blister.—The cries of these poor wretched creatures were awful to hear, and many imploring us to kill them and put them out of their misery.

"Upon examining their haversacks, nothing was found but corn bread, and several told me that they had been eating that for five days without food or water, and that their leaders did not care for them after they had received a wound. It was a scene long to be remembered—the groups of dead men and horses, and writhing forms of the wounded there in that dreary forest, only seen by the scattered moonbeams as they stole through the branches, and the flickering fire light, as it crept slowly but steadily up to where they lay, and the fearful cries of those who watched its advance, unable to drag their broken limbs beyond the reach of the destroyer; and then the distorted and upturned faces of those whose bodies were laying amidst the grim shadows which fell around, conspicuous among which was the shadow of Death. All the pompous pageantry of the scene was gone, and nought remained of all the glory lost and won upon that bloody field save the wretched forms of those who no more will spring forward at the call to arms."

Gen. R. B. Vance.—We were gratified to meet our friend and fellow-townsman, Gen. Robert B. Vance, a few days since. He returns to this place by order of Gen. Bragg, to assume command of the Department of Western North Carolina. Gen. V. is a gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman, and his appointment to this position among us, although not desired by himself, gives great satisfaction to all true and loyal citizens. He knows his duty, and has the nerve to discharge it. We have long needed such a man at the head of affairs in this section, and we confidently hope for the happiest results from this appointment. Gen. Vance has at his command a force sufficient for all his purposes.

At the request of many citizens Gen. V. addressed the people at this place on Saturday afternoon last. He spoke hopefully of the struggle in which we are engaged, and earnestly exhorted the people to unien, harmony and patriotic devotion to the great cause in which we are fighting. His speech was listened to with profound attention, and frequently applauded in the most enthusiastic manner. His whole soul is enlisted in the cause, and we hope his example and influence will restore peace, harmony and confidence in Western Carolina.—*Asheville News, 1st.*

Death of Dr. Ebenezer Emmons.—We announce with profound regret the death of Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist of North Carolina, which took place at his residence in Brunswick County, a few days since.

Dr. Emmons had been for a number of years, State Geologist, and his labors have contributed in an eminent degree to develop our mineral and agricultural resources. Indeed, his services to the State in this capacity have been invaluable. He leaves behind him several works, which furnish proof of his rare attainments as a Chemist and Geologist.

Dr. Emmons was a native, we believe, of New York. He was State Geologist of New York several years, under the administration of Gov. Marcy, in which capacity he established the reputation that led to the invitation he received to remove to North Carolina, and accept the office which he has filled so ably and so much to the advantage of our people.

He was a man of great modesty of disposition—amiable in private life, and no doubt a sincere Christian.—*Ral. Standard.*

General Hood.—Gen. Bragg telegraphs to the President that Gen. Hood is getting along very well. The whole country will rejoice at the prospect of the early recovery of this brave and gallant officer. When the false report of his death was circulated a pang shot through every loyal heart, and the feeling tributes which appeared in the public journals attested how much he was beloved. May he live long to serve the country to whose cause he is so sincerely attached.

Richm. Examiner, 5th.

FROM THE NORTH.

The following items are taken from the news summary of the Baltimore American of the 2d instant:

Affairs in the Tennessee Army.—From Washington it is stated that in military circles there it is supposed that no serious impediment will interfere with reinforcing the army of the Cumberland.

The Indianapolis Journal, of Monday, states that 15,000 troops are to be sent forward to Gen. Rosecranz immediately from that place.

The artillery lost in the recent battle is being rapidly replaced by new batteries from Nashville.

Plot Discovered.—A plot to burn all the Government steamers on the Western rivers is said to have been discovered in St. Louis. Several parties have been arrested there and the matter will be investigated.

New York Harbor.—The committee to examine the harbor of New York, state that they consider it in a perfect state of defence, and that a hostile vessel, in attempting to enter it, would be exposed to the fire of 800 guns of the heaviest calibre.

From Europe.—The Saxonia, with European advices to the 22d ult., passed Cape Race 1st inst. The London Times says that Mr. Mason had notified Earl Russell that he had been instructed to *withdraw from England,* and was about to proceed to France.

The U. S. gunboat Kearsage had arrived at Brest. The Florida, it is said, leaves Brest on the 23d, completely repaired, and proceeds immediately to meet a Federal corvette at Lisbon, and attack her before she can be joined by the one at Brest, which is repairing.

Terrible Accident.—A terrible accident occured in Nashville on Wednesday, by which about one hundred rebel prisoners were more or less injured and four killed. The prisoners, to the number of three hundred, made a rush to breakfast, and the temporary stairway of the building in which they were confined (an unfinished hotel, known as the Maxwell House,) gave way, precipitating them from the fifth to the second story of the building.

The French at New York.—The officers of the French men-of-war in New York are said to feel a little nettled at the public receptions given to the Russian officers, and let slip no opportunity to manifest their chagrin.—Already several squabbles have taken place.

From Northern Virginia.—Gen. Meade has his headquarters near Culpeper Court House. It was reported yesterday that Gen. Lee had made a forward movement, but this lacks confirmation. Indeed, we are assured that all is quiet on the Rapidan.

Matters in the vicinity of Fredericksburg remain perfectly quiet. It is reported that the yankees have a regiment of troops at or near Berea church in Stafford county, and that their pickets extend as far as the Rappahannock. There is no prospect of the early resumption of hostilities on this part of the line.—*Rich. Examiner, 5th.*

The Situation in Tennessee.—From the best information that can be obtained in this city, there appears to be but little doubt that there has been a cessation of military operations against Chattanooga. It is understood in the Departments here that there are no preparations for a battle going forward on the part of Bragg, and that the affair of the Cickamauga is concluded for the present. But there appears to be no doubt of the advantages of our present position and of the ultimate resolution of the situation in a battle, in which we shall hold the vantage ground, or in some other decisive event.—*Richmond Examiner, 5th.*

Arrest of Gen. Polk.—The Chattanooga Rebel of Friday last says:—"The situation in front remains unchanged. The only startling piece of intelligence we have to communicate is the arrest of Gen. Polk. It is reported also that Gen. Forrest has been temporarily relieved of his command. The following special dispatch to the Rebel was received this morning:

"FRONT OF CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 29.—Lieut. Gen. Polk was to-day relieved from command by Gen. Bragg, and ordered to await further orders at Atlanta. An alleged delay to attack the enemy on the 20th is said to be the reason assigned by General Bragg. Universal regret is manifested by the army."

General Hindman is under arrest for disobedience of orders. He is at present in Newnan, Ga.

From the Seat of War.—The Mobile Register says:

We are beginning to hear, through the wounded who have arrived in this city, much of the gossip—so to speak—of the battle-field. All accounts agree in representing the battle of Chickamauga as the most terrible fight in which any of the actors were ever engaged. It is also stated by all that our troops never flinched. Men who were hardly able to leave the hospital, seemed endowed with preternatural strength and daring. Many instances were seen where these men would lie down from exhaustion, and after panting a few moments start up and renew the contest. Those who halted to load took a step forward. The field officers fought on foot to save their horses, which are very valuable and could hardly be replaced. At one point of the fight the indignation of our troops was excited by some outrageous act of the yankees, and the word was passed quietly along the lines, "No quarter!" There the battle raged furiously, the troops fighting hand to hand and with clubbed muskets, and the ground was piled with dead yankees.

Deserters Caught.—Two companies of the Home Guard of this county, Captains High and Finch commanding, left here on Thursday last for the northern part of Wake, to look for deserters and recusant conscripts. They captured two, two voluntarily reported themselves, and one was killed. We have not heard all the particulars as to the killing, but learn that a deserter named Ray was caught, tied, cut the rope, and was shot in attempting to escape.—*Ral. Standard.*

Conscription Liability.—Chancellor J. A. Inglis has lately given two decisions under *Habeas Corpus.* The opinions are published in the Columbia Guardian, of the 30th ult., with the following reference:

These applications rest on the ground, chiefly, that the applicant had heretofore furnished a substitute, and was therefore exempt. The substitute, though not within conscript age at the time of reception, had in each case become himself liable for duty under the extension of the age to forty-five. The Chancellor has felt constrained, by his views of the law, to overrule the ground of exemption and remand the petitioners.

Exchange of Wounded Prisoners.—CAMP BEFORE CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 30.—The exchange of wounded prisoners was effected to-day. We had 2,500 wounded Yankees, and they had 41 of ours.

Prolific and Patriotic.—D. P. Marony, who is 58 years of age, is a member of the First Georgia Cavalry. He has two brothers older than himself and seven sons in the army. He also has a sister who has nine sons in the army. His father, who is still living, besides these three sons, has fifty-three grandsons in the service. **Is there a family in the Confederate States that can beat this?**